The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY. HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. II, NO. 304. BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
26th Dec. 1915.	Caledonia	8000	....	..
2nd Jan.	Salsette	6000	Malwa ..	11000
9th "	India	8000	....	..
16th "	Salsette	6000	Morea ..	11000
23rd "	Arabia	8000	....	..
30th "	Salsette	6000	Maloja ..	12500
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Wakasa Maru	K. Itsuno.	6265	15th. Dec.	26th. Dec.
Colombo Maru.	O.Sakamoto.	4709	21st Dec.	31st. Dec.
Tsushima Maru	R. Combes	6712	17th. Dec.	29rd Dec.
HakushikaMaru	Naguchi.	4543	30th. Dec.	11th.Jan.15

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BY APPOINTMENT

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1863.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE & SICKNESS
BURGLARY FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE LIFT & HOIST
BICYCLE DRIVING
LIVE STOCK ACCIDENTS.
ACCIDENT

INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy. 180—14.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Manchester ..	5,551	5th Jan.	
City of Paris	9,239	20th. March	22nd March
City of Cairo ..	7,700	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi ..	5,573	....	1st May

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st. class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	489	789
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liver. pool.	..	999	..	737

Rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration without notice.
Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE
ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
exceed	exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY
provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS
declared in respect of the last Triennium.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Route

LHASA, 2,184, Fri. 25th December,
CHAKDARA, 3,080 Sat. 26th Dec.
LINGA, 2,185 Mon. 28th Dec. 11 a.m.,

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "CHAKDARA," 3,080 tons, on Sat. 26th December, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "VIRAWA" 3,360 tons, about 24th December, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

22nd December 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

SAILING FOR 1914.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Castalia"	6,388	.. ..	28th December 14.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S. Circassia	6,722	C. F. Osborne,	2nd Jan.19
S.S. "Massilia"	5,091	J. Thompson	9th. Feb.1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J.L. Henderson	24thFeb.1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	14th March.1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6,868	J. Kinnaird	25th March.1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6,388	....	11th April.1915
S "Circassia"	6,722	C.F.Osborne	R.N.R.26thApril.1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	448	672
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	..	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	929
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	....

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS 1914
ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT
FELICE CORNAGLIA'S
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER & CATERER.
BOMBAY & POONA.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Telegrams:—CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box. 141.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
PAINLESS DENTISTRY.
HIGHEST CLASS WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.
Dr. CARR, D.D.S.
Dental Surgeon,
107, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER.
Hours 9 to 6 BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES.	B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street
P. O. Box 2031. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

GIFTS FOR MEN

A piece of Gift-Jewellery given to a lady always remains an intimate and most treasured possession. Its sentimental value gives it lasting life in the thought of the wearer, and every body knows that what is of little use becomes naturally a stale gift. A Necklace, a Bracelet, a Ring, Earrings, Armlets, Pendants apart from articles in silver of Home-value will all find special favour but more so when the article carries distinctiveness and exquisite daintiness to make a favourite or a wearable ornament always. This refers to

GIFTS FOR LADIES

What about Gifts for men? It is not often that special announcements are possible with regard to any attention being given to or changes devoted to designs of small Knick-knacks or requirements of daily life as demanded by the male sex. On this occasion, however, we will venture to announce that we can meet demands from our present stock in quite a variety of suitable gifts. If you can afford to be extravagant, your selection will doubtless rest on something in gold and in which metal our stock will suggest many ideas. We would mention that if the gift-receiver is a busy man, MORDAN'S gold and silver PENCIL CASES, POCKET PENKNIVES, TABLE SILVER-MOUNTED APPOINTMENT SLATES, CALENDARS and Silver INKSTANDS will come in for consideration in view of the variety we are showing. There are ideas also in articles of personal adornment like SCARF PINS, SAFETY PINS, Complete TIE SETS (2 Tie supports, 2 Safeties and Scarf clip). There is, however, nothing more appreciated than a pair of SLEEVE LINKS—not the hollow reply to the demand for "something cheaper"—but the solid links which will wear a lifetime, SLEEVE LINKS on which the wearer's monogram or crest can be engraved. VEST BUTTONS will also form an attraction for many. For the economical we can supply many of the foregoing in silver.

For the SMOKER we can offer splendid value in CIGARETTE CASES in many fancies and in Gold and Silver, TOBACCO BOXES, CIGAR CASES, HOLDERS and MATCH BOXES.

For those in Military service, Volunteers and Cycle Motorists a SANDWICH BOX or a POCKET SPIRIT FLASK would be items of appreciation. Then there are selections from what may be termed HOME WANTS like PHOTO FRAMES, CLOCKS and WATCHES, HAIR BRUSH SETS, CIGAR and CIGARETTE BOXES, TABLE CIGAR LIGHTERS, ASH TRAYS &c., &c.

Finally THE CAMERA. What better attraction for outdoor amusement for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS? We can show you cameras with lenses which are unapproached by the those of any other make in the world.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & COY., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons.
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:
E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
Incorporated in England.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank 294

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results, 80, Esplanade Road. 832.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454.

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSER will attend gentlemen at their residence by appointment. Telephone 2704 or by letter. H. GIAMCOMO, 58 Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Charge annas twelve. 3079

WANTED a qualified LADY SUPDTT. for Walter Female Hospital, Tonk, Pay Rs. 250—300 per mensem, free quarters and conveyance. Apply with testimonials to RAI BAHADUR LALA MOTI LAL, Financial Member, State Council, Tonk (Rajputana). 3088

WANTED SERVICE by well educated Bengali as manager of Zamindari and landed properties in any part of India. Possessed of long experience in the line and expert knowledge of litigation. At present in the employment of a pleader. Apply to "LAND MANAGER, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 80

QUETTA CLUB.—REQUIRED two ABDARS who must be fully acquainted with their duties and be able to read and write English and keep bar accounts.
Only men with experience need apply.
B. LEICESTER,
Hony. Secretary,
Quetta Club, Ltd.
3089

WANTED—For the Mussoorie Municipality an active and energetic European Toll and Tax Inspector (single man preferred), salary Rs. 125 per mensem with Rs. 25 Horse allowance and free quarters. Must be able to ride.
Apply with copies of testimonials up to 9th January 1915, to THE SECRETARY AND ENGINEER, Municipal Board, Mussoorie. 3091

WANTED A LICENSED PLUMBER for the ANDHERI WATER SUPPLY, who in addition to his pay will be permitted to undertake private work. Pay according to qualifications. None but experienced hands need apply to the Undersigned with copies of testimonials.
H. C. CROSSLE,
Engineer-in-Charge,
Salsette Building Sites,
Andheri.
Andheri, 19th December, 1914.
4800

REQUIRED a State Surgeon. Salary up to Rs. 600 according to qualifications and free furnished house. Those educated in Europe will be preferred. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st of January 1915, and must be accompanied by copies of testimonials and photographs which will not be returned.
THE HOME MINISTER,
Alwar State,
3051 (Rajputana).

BOWRING AND LADY CURZON CIVIL HOSPITALS, BANGALORE.—WANTED immediately two EUROPEAN LADIES as WARD SISTERS for male and female wards respectively, pay Rs. 75 p. m. Also two CHARGE NURSES, with midwifery certificate, on Rs. 50 p.m. All found in both cases, and travelling expenses given.
Apply with photo and testimonials to
NURSING SUPERINTENDENT,
Bowring and Lady Curzon Civil
3090 Hospitals, Bangalore.

WANTED the services of retired VETERINARY ASSISTANTS for duty with Supply and Transport Corps during present war. Applicants will not be enrolled or attested, nor liable to go on Field Service. Pay Rs. 50 per mensem in addition to pension they may be drawing and compensation for dearness of provisions, or compensation in lieu of rations. Applicants should state age, and where employed before retirement and be accompanied by certificate of physical fitness for duty in Cantonments.
Apply to THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORT, 4th (Quetta) Division, Quetta. 3090

WANTED.

WANTED immediately SECOND HAND MOTOR CYCLE, light weight, 2 or 2½ horse power free engine. Apply to Box No. 1107 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4802

WANTED DANCING PUPILS.—Private lessons given, or Class tuition, proficiency guaranteed. Practice dances arranged. For terms apply to Box No. 1109 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4804

FOR SALE.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4704

FOR SALE.—OLIVER TYPEWRITERS No. 3 Model Rs. 115 each, No. 5 Model Rs. 165 each. The above are in first class order and guaranteed having been thoroughly renovated.
W. H. THORNS & Co.,
369-371, Hornby Road,
4582 BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.—3¼ H. P. HUMBER MOTOR CYCLE with Milford Sidecar, Speedometer, Lucas horn, lamp, mirror, tools and bags, leather case carrier, very little used in excellent condition. Cost Rs. 1,450, will sell for Rs. 1,100 or nearest offer. Apply to Box No. 1108 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4803

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, for 12 months' with Servants' Diary, Wages Tables, numerous Household Hints, Receipts and Will Form by Gerald L. Chard at Rs. 1-8. From the Army and Navy Stores, Evans Fraser & Co., Bombay Tract & Book Society, L. M. Furtado & Co., Bombay, and The Scottish Mission Industries Co., Poona. 3040

TO BE LET

LOWER COLABA. Gun Carriage street Suitable to Christians. Rent Rs. 20. Apply to KELLY & Co. Taj Building, Hornby Road. 4810.

CARLTON HOTEL, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay—The only residential hotel reserved exclusively for Europeans.
A few single rooms are now available.
Terms from Rs. 150 per month.
SYDNEY K. THOMPSON,
Manager.
Telephone No. 2550.
416

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI KULSAMBAI wife of ABDUL KADER FATEHBHOY of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any right title interest or claim in to or upon the said property or any part thereof either by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift, inheritance, lien, easement, incumbrances or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 90, Esplanade Road, Fort,—within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same (if any) will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land together with the messuage tenements dwelling house and stables standing thereon situate at Mahim Agar or Parbhadevi road and admeasuring four thousand eight hundred and thirty square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 220, 227, 227, 227, 298, 296, 355 and New Nos. 1/3876, 2/3876, 3889, A/3889, 3965, A/3965, 3998, A/3998 Old Survey Nos. 525, and 225, and New Survey Nos. 1.A/1805 1.B/1805, 2-3/1895 and 1/1737 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward Nos. 3032 (1), 3082 (2), 3082 (3), 3083, 3084, and 3085 and Street, Nos. 546, 546a, 546b, 547, 547, 548 and 549 and bounded on or towards the North by public passage, on or towards the East by and on or towards the west by the property of M. D'Silva and on or towards the South partly by the property of Haridas Tulsidas and partly by public passage and beyond that by the Khera Tank.
Dated this 21st day of December, 1914.
PAYNE & CO.,
4807 Purchaser's Attorneys.

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 8th February, 1915, by THE AGENT, M. and S. M. Ry., Co., Ld., Rayapuram Madras, for the supply of BROAD and METRE GAUGE WOODEN SLEEPERS. Tenders should be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "TENDERS FOR WOODEN SLEEPERS."
Forms of Tender, which also contain the Specification and Conditions under which Tenders will be considered and Contracts let, can be obtained from THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STORES, Perambur, who will also furnish any further information.
HENRY CARPENTER,
3094 Superintendent of Stores.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY TRAFFIC.

AN EXTRA PASSENGER TRAIN will run from Colaba to Surat and back as follows:—
ON 23RD DECEMBER.
Colaba Dep: 22.
Surat Arr: 6. 0
ON 3RD JANUARY.
Surat Dep: 14.30
Colaba Arr: 21.2
FREDERICK W. HANSON.
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores" are invited and will be received by the Agent in his office at Lahore, up to 11-30 hours, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd FEBRUARY, 1915, (at which date, time and place they will be opened) for country stores to be supplied for 12 months commencing 1st April, 1915.

The stores will require to be delivered at one of the recognised North Western Railway Stores Depots, but may be consigned from outstations in accordance with the terms noted in the form of tender.

The undermentioned are some of the articles required under Schedule A:—
Brooms Goa, Buffer, Hand Signal and Street Lamps, Hides, Chicks, Bags Gunny, Cloth Dusooti, Jute Gasketting, Paulins, Rope Manilla, Shoulderies, Soap and Tents Kabul, Waste Cotton White Superior and ordinary coloured, Spirit Methylated.
Under Schedule B:—
Baskets of sorts, Bamboos, Canes, rattan, Chicks, Cloths of sorts, Ropes of sorts, Bricks Fire, Charcoal, Coir Loose, Coir Yarn, Durries, Khus Khus, Lime Stone, for whitewashing, Log Line, Lamps of sorts, Hides, Leather Goods, Newar, Oils Soap, Candles, Twins, Matches Safety, Straw, Earthenware, &c.

3 All material must be of genuine country manufacture.

4. Lists of articles required will be posted on the Stores Notice Boards at the Principal Railway Stations on the North Western Railway and further details and forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, as explained in para 8.

5. Samples of the various items tendered legibly marked with the name and address of tenderers should be delivered free of all charges at the office of the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 12 hours on 2nd February 1915. Samples are not required for articles that have to be supplied to standard samples. Not more than one pound of each description of Cotton Wastes should be submitted as samples.

6. Earnest Money as prescribed in the form of tender must be remitted in cash or currency notes to the Chief Cashier, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with tender for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores and the Cashier's receipt shall be attached to the form of tender. (Currency Notes valuing Rs. 500/- and above of other than Lahore Circle will not be accepted).

7. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money will not be considered.

8. Tender Forms may be obtained on application from the Chief Storekeeper on payment of Rs. 10/- for Schedule A, in which are included the important items and Rs. 5/-, for Schedule B, in which are included a large number of petty items. The cost of these Tender Forms will not be returned. All tenders received by post or by hand will be opened in public on Wednesday the 3rd February, 1915, at 11-30 hours in Agent's office, North Western Railway, Lahore.

9. Only one representative of each Firm tendering will be admitted to the room to witness the opening of tenders. Those who do not wish to be present, should post their tender in good time. No information can be given at the time of opening tenders except the names of the Contractors or firms whose tenders have been received.

10. The Agent holds himself at liberty to select one or more items from any tender without reference to other items in the same tender and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any tender.

11. The acceptance or rejection of tenders will not be notified till about a month from the date of opening of tenders.

Chief Storekeeper's Office.
Lahore, dated 19th Dec. 1914.
4809

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1915, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), for the purpose of confirming the Special Resolution unanimously passed at an Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 21st day of December, 1914.
Resolution as above referred to:—
"That Article 148 of the Articles of Association of the Company, be altered by substituting the words 'before the 31st day of December', in place of 'before the 30th day of June,' and the words 'up to the 30th day of June' in place of 'up to the 31st day, of December.'"
By order of the Board,
LALJI, MURARJI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 21st December, 1914. 4805

THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of TEAKWOOD TIMBERS, SCANTLINGS, PLANKS and TEAK KEYS of sizes required during the twelve months April 1st, 1915, to March 31st, 1916.
(2) Tenders will be received up to 3 p.m. on MONDAY, the 25th January, 1915, and should be addressed in SEALED COVERS to THE AGENT, M. and S. M. Ry., Rayapuram, Madras, superscribed "TENDER FOR SAWN TEAK TIMBERS AND WOODEN KEYS."
(3) Form of Tender which also contains the Specifications and Conditions under which Tenders will be considered can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 each from THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STORES, Perambur, who will also furnish any further information.
HENRY CARPENTER,
3093 Superintendent of Stores.

Methyloids (taken internally) relieve the pain and check the discharge. No danger, no trouble, little expense. You can always depend on Methyloids to cure.
180—A10.

NOTICES.

THE GUJARAT AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORT COMPANY, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the office of the undersigned, Motilal Mansions, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of January, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), to receive and adopt the Liquidators' Report and the Accounts for the first year of liquidation ending 30th April 1914.
CHANDABHOY & JASSOOBHOY,
Associated Accountants. (London.)
Liquidators,
The Gujarat Automobile Transport, Company, Ld., (In Liquidation.)
Bombay, 15th December, 1914.
1806

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "COLOMBO MARU" having arrived on the 21st instant from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages.
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
181 Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 1235.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLAIN-WHITE JIWAN SEED PEARLS.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers are instructed to sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 53 Meadows Street, Fort, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.)
By order of Messrs. Raichand Motichand & Co., Jewellers and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bhaichand Javerchand & Co., Jeweller.
1 lot plain Jiwan Seed Pearls weighing about 163 chows (about 3026 cts.)
The same is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF JAPANESE GOODS CONSISTING OF BOWLS, VASES, FLOWERPOTS, JARDINIERS, JARS ETC.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 53 Meadows Street, Fort (next to Messrs. Tarachand Parasram & Co., Jewellers,) a consignment from Kobe, Japan, freshly arrived per s.s. Jinsen Maru consisting of Procelain flower vases, milk jars, incense burner, flowerpots, jardniers, umbrella stands, jardniers with stands, ornaments, tea sets for 2 and 6 persons, lids, bowls, insect cages, ash brays, and many other miscellaneous articles good for presentation.
The above things are freshly come from Japan and are to be sold off without any reserve to the highest bidder.
N. B.—The above can be seen at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, and are specially recommended for presentation on Xmas and New Year Day.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF BRASS FITTED CHANDELIERS AND FAIRY LAMPS OF ASSORTED COLOURS

Messrs. MEHTA & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 53 Meadows Street, Fort by order of Messrs. John Richard & Co., THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), a large consignment of fairy lamps, and brass fitted chandeliers of one and more lights (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 25 lights) of fancy assorted colours.
Each lamp will be sold in separate lots without any reserve.
The above are on view at the rooms of the auctioneers.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd December, 1914.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at 10 a. m., (S. T.), on the premises the materials for remove of the following buildings:—
Building Street Nos. 93-100; 88-90; 84-86; Case Nos. 8; 11; 12; Undria Street.
MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd December 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

The Sale of the remaining lots of machinery, papers, furniture, books, etc., belonging to the "Bombay Gazette" Newspaper will be resumed TO-DAY at 2 p.m.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Princess Street.

Under instruction from Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta, Attorneys for Messrs. Khumaji Gajaji and Co., the mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 17th day of April, 1914, and in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved under the said mortgage, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell off by Public Auction, the immoveable property, at Princess Street. On SATURDAY the 9th day of January 1915 at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on account and at the risk of the mortgagor at the premises:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate lying and being on the south side of the Princess Street, on the Princess Street, Estate Scheme No. II. being Plot No. 3, in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and twenty-three (623) square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 8243, 8244 and 8246, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward C. Nos. 2943, 2947—2952, and 2941—2942. Street Nos. 72, 81, 85—90, and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the North by the Princess Street, on or towards the East by Plot No. 4 or the Improvement Trust Estate agreed to be leased to Chaturbhuj Jeewandas, on or towards the South by the land of the Board laid out as a service passage and on or towards the West by a position of the said estate leased to the city of Bombay Building Company Limited.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta, Solicitors, at their Office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. Nanabhoy Beramji Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SUNDAY, the 17th day of January, 1915, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at "Byramji Castle," Tardeo, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, table arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboards, dumbwaiters, blackwood carved sofas and chairs, marble top pier tables with pier glasses, marble top round and side tables, musical boxes, low easy chairs, wall and table clocks, bronze and Parian figures fancy table ornaments, 5, 8, 12, 18, 24, 36 and 60 lights, rich cut glass hanging chandeliers, 2, 5, and 8 lights, table and wall candlebras epergnes, valuable English clocks, chiming ½, ¾ and 3/4 hours by different makers and others, large wall mirrors with fairy lights, marble and wooden pedestals, writing tables, office chairs, cabinets, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, etc., etc.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd December, 1914.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR WORKING GINNING FACTORY AND PRESS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHTS FOR WORKING THE GINNING FACTORY AT SANKHEDA (BAHADARPUR) IN BARODA DISTRICT AND THE COTTON PRESS AT DABHOI IN BARODA DISTRICT FOR THE SEASON ENDING 31ST MAY 1915.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Tyabally Esmailji Esufbhoy, an Insolvent, traded as Shaikh Adam Esoofbhoy, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 6th January, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the rights of the said Insolvent, to work the Ginning factory at Sankheda (Bahadarpur) and the Cotton Press at Dabhoi, both situated in Baroda District, for the current season ending on 31st May, 1915.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay, or to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 22nd December, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

VED & CO.

34, Church Gate Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS—A FRESH CONSIGNMENT FROM EUROPE.

Messrs. VED & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 34 Church Gate St., Fort on WEDNESDAY the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), by order of the office concerned the following fresh consignments of old clothings:—
Nine Bales of khaki serge Jackets each bale containing 200 jackets.
Two bales of blue serge jackets, each bale containing 200 jakets.
Four cases 140 woollen merino shawls, size 48" by 96".
Auction Sale of Aluminum and Platinumware:—Woollen carpets, etc., etc.
The property of a private gentleman at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY the 23rd instant, at 34, Church Gate St.:—
VED & CO.,
Bombay, 22nd December, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE
OF
VARIETIES
GALA OPENING NIGHT
THURSDAY, 24TH DECEMBER,
6-30 and 10 P. M.
OUR XMAS PROGRAMME
will commence with the World Renowne LONDON LEADING STAR
MAY YOHE
MAY YOHE
MAY YOHE
Engaged at enormous salary and the most talented Lady Comedienne of the present century.
Miss ARCADE
LITTLE MONA
Soubrette
A Special Exclusive Drama in 2 parts
TEA OF REPENTANC
THE
RIVAL OF
EAST SYNNE
In which the great actress Mde. Gabrielle Robinne takes part.
OUR SPECIAL COMIC
GET OUT & GET UNDER
A WATER POLO MATCH
A Beautiful Coloured Travel Picture
ISLAND OF MADEIRA
BILLY BOY'S SUM.
GAY SPARKS FIRE.
LATEST WAR NEWS
A Programme that can't be beaten
SPECIAL TOPICAL.
AROUND THE CONCLAVE.
THE INSTALLATION OF THE NEW POPE.
THE LAST MOMENTS OF PIO X.
PRICES: Rs. 2, 1, Ans. 8 & 4
Soldiers & Sailors half-prices to 2nd and 3rd Classes.
Special Announcement!
Xmas Day and Boxing Day
A Matinee for Children. Ayahs and Servants accompanying them will be admitted Half Price. Several Toys will be given away.
Plan at ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR.
6-30 Twice Nightly 10 p.m.
MISS ADDIE LENNARD
A charming comedienne and dancer, late of the Bandmann Opera Co.
FUNERAL OF LORD ROBERTS.
Exclusive to the Excelsior.
EXCELSIOR WAR FILMS!
Showing British Maxim Gun team in action and Indian cavalry galloping to its support against the enemy which can be clearly seen. The finest war topical yet shown.
MISS NORAH MOORE
Prima Donna: In patriotic Songs.
Thursday, Xmas Eve, at 4-30 p.m.
Special Show for the
"KIDDIES"
30 PRIZES 30
The best Selections from Evans Frazer's Toy Depot.
3 Shows Thursday and Friday 4-30: 6-30 and 10 p.m. Under the Patronage and Presence of Col. Parke, Officers and Men of the 7th Hants Regt.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** **Tel. No. 127**

A Magnificent Play in Three Parts
Adapted from Wilkie Collins' Famous Book

"THE DEAD SECRET."

A wonderful demonstration in the possibilities of the motion-picture camera.

THE PERFECTION OF TRICK PHOTOGRAPHY.

Miss Leonard, the leading actress, plays two characters, mother and daughter, and in many scenes both characters meet and play opposite each other.

WEIRDLY FASCINATING SCENES

OUR ANIMATED WAR NEWS Gives all the Latest News in pictures from the Battlefields.

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-45.

Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

ELYSIUM
SKATING RINK.
OPEN DAILY.

Practice Session } There will be no Practice Sessions on 24,25 & 26 Dec. } 8 to 9 a.m.
Ladies only ,, } 9-30 to 10-30 a.m.

Evening Session .. .. 6 to 8
Night ,, ... 9-30 to 11-30.

BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

SPECIAL CLUB SESSION—EVERY THURSDAY EVENING 6 to 8 WITH BAND.

Thursday	**24 Dec.**	**Bank Holidays**
Friday	**25 ,,**	**Morning Sessions**
Saturday	**26 ,,**	**9 to 11 with Band.**
Sunday	**27 ,,**	

There will be no evening session from 6 to 8 on Christmas Day.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 21.

The storm over the Bay now lies off the north Madras coast and is of considerable intensity. At present it appears to be moving in a direction between north and north-east. Rain has been general around north of the Bay, the chief amounts being, Jessore one and half inches, Calcutta one, Silcher and Burdwan three quarters, and Table Island three. Elsewhere the weather has been dry.

Forecast:—An increase of rainfall in Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 21st December 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in the extreme north. Temperature is in defect at night in the east Punjab but in excess during the day in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in defect in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature is generally in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in Central India West, north Gujarat and Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies have cleared. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is below normal at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is generally in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies have nearly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has become normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. The disturbance in the Bay of Bengal, which is reported to have developed into a storm, appears to have moved in a northerly direction and its effect on the Coromandal coast has ceased. Skies are clear or only very lightly clouded in the Peninsula.

Dry weather is likely generally.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Nil	LOW WATER Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Nil.
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
M.	21	m 2 11	29 5	21	m 8 26	18 6
		2 14s	25 11		7 58a	17 3
Tu.	22	m 2 52	28 7	22	m 9 16	18 8
		m 3 32	27 5		8 41s	18 8
W.	23	4 2s	24 6	23	m 10 10	18 11
					9 2ss	20 0
Th	24	m 4 12	26 8	24	m 11 8	19 0
		5 9a	24 1		10 26a	21 2
F.	25	m 4 53	25 7	25	m 0 8a	18 11
		6 38a	24 1		11 50	22 0
S.	26	m 5 38	24 11	26	m 0 58a	19 8
		8 8a	24 6			
SUN	27	m 6 31	24 7	27	m 1 18	22 3
		9 2s	25 3		1 42s	18 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.		Sunrise		Sunset	
21 (Monday)	,,	7h. 7m.	,,	6h. 7m
22 (Tuesday)	,,	7h 8m.	,,	6h. 7m.
23 (Wednesday)	,,	7h. 8m.	,,	6h. 8m
24 (Thursday)	,,	7h. 9m.	,,	6h. 8m
25 (Friday)	,,	7h. 9m.	,,	6h. 9m.
26 (Saturday)	,,	7h. 10m.	,,	6h. 9m.
27 (Sunday)	,,	7h 10m	,,	6h 10m

Phases of the Moon:—Full Moon 1914 Dec. 2nd 11th 50-6m. p. m.; Last Quarter 10th 5 h; p.m. First New Moon 17th 8h, 5-1m. a. m. hrs, 1-7m. Quarter 24-8 5-4 8m. p.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 21st of December 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Nov to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN-GULF—					
Bushire	65 5	48 7	..	?	?
Do.	79.5	64 4	55 ..	0.36	—0.85
Jask	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	80.3	67.8	62 ..	2.08	1.29
Do. (18th)					
PUNJAB—	76 3	41.1	33 ..	0.20	0.03
Multan	67 0	36 6	9 ..	4.14	3 44
Rawalpindi	71.1	39 2	28 ..	1.07	0 77
Lahore	72.8	35.5	59 ..	0.02	..
Hissar	71 7	36.1	33 ..	0.29	—0.24
Ambala	70.0	42.4	58 ..	0.38	—0.09
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..
PROVINCES—UNITED—	71 4	43.4	49 ..	0	—0 25
Agra	72.5	43 2	44 ..	0.04	—0 35
Mainpuri	72 8	44.5	52 ..	0	—0 27
Jhansi	72 4	45.5	48 ..	0	—0.39
Cawnpore	73.2	44 6	62 ..	0	—0.56
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—	76.1	37 5	56 ..	0.52	0.35
Jacobbad	91 2	53.7	40 ..	0.02	—0.09
Karachi	72 2	45 1	55 ..	0.49	0.13
Ajmer	76 5	42.1	44 ..	0.12	—0.17
Jaipore	74 2	48.1	33 ..	0.28	—1 02
Kotah	..	..	..	..	..
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—	79.0	48	38 ..	0.16	0.01
Bhuj	81.7	57.1	62 ..	0.09	0.03
Dwarka	89.4	61.6	42 ..	0	—0.34
Veraval	88 9	49.0	81 ..	0.21	—0.07
Rajkot	83.2	55.0	75 ..	0	—0.21
Bhavnagar Para	84.1	57.	58 ..	0.70	0.56
Surat	85.5	52 9	32 ..	0	—0.19
Ahmedabad	82.6	48 8	34 ..	0.05	—0.10
Deesa	74.1	42.2	21 ..	0.45	0.22
Neemuch	76.1	40.1	50 ..	0.85	0.38
Indore	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	73 3	41.5	62 ..	0	—0.66
Jubbulpore	..	..	..	..	..
Saugor	..	..	..	..	..
Hoshangabad	79.6	44.9	49 ..	0.48	—0.20
Khandwa	83.2	47.5	65 ..	0.59	—0 26
Akola	82.8	42.2	47 ..	0.79	—0.55
Amra oti	80 ..	46 6	54 ..	2.44	1.25
Nagpur	81.1	45 8	58 ..	0 33	—0 59
Chanda	73.2	51.6	60 ..	0.08	—0 54
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..
KONKAN—	86 3	72.0	54 ..	0.18	—0.23
Bombay	92 5	72.1	43 ..	0.42	—0.08
Ratnagiri	85.2	73.9	64 ..	1.43	0 85
Mormugao	87.7	70.3	59 ..	5.67	3 90
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	82 0	49 3	51 ..	1.78	1.36
Malegaon	85 0	51.4	49 ..	1.66	0 77
Ahmednagar	85.4	54.7	69 ..	0.55	—0 40
Poona	85.0	56.8	42 ..	2.2.	9.07
Sholapur	84.7	51.3	47 ..	3.79	1.70
Bijapur	81.3	51.0	69 ..	3 77	2 08
Belgaum	81.6	52.0	22 ..	1.13	0.45
Aurangabad	82 1	50.6	55 ..	0.7	0 04
Nyzamabad (Indur)	88.5	57.5	74 ..	0.16	—0.82
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—	90.7	71.5	67 ..	2.45	0 42
Mangalore	88 8	71.6	78 ..	3.83	—1 69
Calicat	87.9	74.8	77 ..	11.98	4 31
Cochin	86 3	75.8	90	0.02	14.42	—2 01
Colombo	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	85.0	67.9	51 ..	0.66	—5 18
Masilpatam	88 0	65.3	38 ..	2.67	0 80
Bellary	89.9	59 5	58 ..	2.57	—1.56
Guddapah	88.5	70 6	50 ..	16.80	—2.99
Madras	82 9	69.2	47 ..	1.68	—1.04
Bangalore	89 3	69 5	85 ..	2.86	—1.17
Colmbator	91 9	71 4	84 ..	4.79	—2.0s
Trichinopoly	90 5	71.2	90 ..	17.97	—5.
Negapatam	..	..	..	..	..

No excuse for the pale and anaemic—*Stearns'* Wine of Cod Liver Extract sends rich red blood coursing through the veins, makes rosy cheeks, bright and clear eyes. 180—17.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 21.

Oriental	Valentine	Shanghai Dec. 3
Colombo Maru	Sakamoto	Kobe Nov. 14.
Rahmani	Cusack	Calcutta Dec. 7
Dondolo	Sullivan	Venice Nov. 13
Arankola	Alexander	Jedah

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 21,

Ceylon Anderson Colombo

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Montelullo for Genoa

S. S. Ceylon:—The steamer Ceylon 3,266 tons, Captain C. H. Anderson sailed yesterday for Colombo with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Dondolo:—The Venice S. N. Company's steamer Dondolo, 3,197 tons, Captain T. Sullivan arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice which port she left on Nov. 13 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Arankola:—The steamer Arankola, 1,725 tons, Captain T. R. Alexander, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah which port she left with 100 pilgrims.

S. S. Oriental:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Oriental 3,084 tons, Captain A. L. Valentine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai which port she left on Dec. 3 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Colombo Maru:—The N. Y. K. Company's steamer Colombo Maru, 2,919 tons, Captain A. Sakaoto, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe which port she left on Nov. 14 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Rahmani:—The Bombay Persia S. N. Company's steamer Rahmani 1,872 tons, Captain F. J. Cusack arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta which port she left on Dec. 7 with coal.

S. S. Shinchiku Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Shinchiku Maru (homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 19th instant.

S. S. Malay Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Malay Maru left Singapore for Moji (Homeward bound) on the 19th instant.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru left Kobe for Hongkong, via Moji on the 19th instant.

S. S. Malta:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Malta, left Hongkong on Saturday the 19th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Monday, December 21st, 1914.

Clan Maclachlan	McLean	J. Finlay & Co
Hatsumet	Peters	Muncherjee & Co
Lawoa	Smith	Khandwani & Co
St. Patrick	May	K. Nixon & Co
Wakasa Maru	Etsumo	N. Y. K. & C
Earl of Farfar	Henry	T. M. & Co
Nubia	Garwood	P. & O. Co
Orsett	Chitts	Italian Steam N. Co
Peking Maru	Yamdue	N. Y. Kaisha
Ferrara	Feathers	S. Wallace & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

City of Manchester	Scoble	K. N. & Co
St. Michael	Mc. Curdy	Shirazi
Virawa	Piggett	M. M. & Co
Canulzario	Smith	J. Finlay & Co
Frenzfe's	Hocking	W. & A. G. & Co
Kirkoswald	Williamson	M. M. & Co.
Montebello	Mirtello	Italian steam N. Co
Nubia	Garwood	P. & O. Co
Silch	Elliott	T. M. & Co
Tsushima Maru	Combes	N. Y. K

H. W. P. D.

Sarasvati 443	Nolda	Bo. S. N. Co
Trravidi	Goolam	
Mahsandi	Ismail	

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Amazon	Bean	
Apus	Lazzelic	A. Yule & Co.
Alavi	Richardson	T. M. & Co.
Aroukola	Alexander	M. M. & Co
Calthness	Rideand	W. & A. G. & Co
Circassia	Osborne	W & A. G. & Co
Castalia	Breuel	W. & A. G. & Co
Caledonia		P. & O. Co
Colombo Maru	Sakamoto	N. Y. K.
Dalemoor	Taylor	T. M. & Co
Dumra	Andreason	M. M. & Co.
D'adolo	Sullvan	Venice S. N. Co.
Flor di Dia	Aboo	Purnbotum & Co
Glenelg	Morrison	T. M. & Co
Kirkoswald	Williamson	
Kirkaswald	Williamson	M. M. & Co.
Inversala	Venus	A. Yule & Co
Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co.
Meteor	Remmersen	W. & A. G. & Co
Nairn	Lassen	K. N. & Co.
Oriental	Valentine	P. & O. Co.
Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co
Sildra	Bryn	Bo. Co.
Taiyabi	Cottrell	R. E. G. & Co
Umballa	Buswell	M. M. & Co
Umaria	Kiton	M. M. & Co
Wearside	Pick	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Dec. 21,

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia (s) 1,000 tons manganese ore, W. and A. Graham and Co.

City of Manchester (s) 6 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon and Co.; 50 bales wool, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 124 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.; 100 bales cotton waste, N. Motee; 200 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.

Circassia (s) 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 1,020 bales cotton, 11,880 cwts. jawaree, Ralli Brothers; 201 cwts. khursani, R. Purshotam; 375 cotton seed, N. Dwarkadass; 1,982 cwts. myrabolums, S. Cooverjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Castalia (s) 200 bales cotton, C. Boggiano and Co.; 910 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 1 bale cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 cwts. cashewnuts, E. Holzach; 1,056 cwts. rape seed, K. M. Nathoo; 4,002 cwts. ground nuts, 2,001 cwts. jinjilly seed, C. Boggiano and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia (s) 1,000 tons manganese ore, W. and A. Graham and Co.

Circassia (s) 450 cwts. staves of hogsheads, 170 cwts. ends of hogsheads, 185 cwts. iron hoops, Spencer and Co.; 5 hogsheads chutney, N. K. Jassawalla; 47 cwts. hooks, 17 cwts. hoops, 18 cwts. head staves, S. S. Miranda.

FOR LONDON.

Freienfels (s) 63 bales hemp, J. Rustomjee; 4 bales buffalo hides, 6 bales cow hides, V. Esmail and Co.; 200 cwts. cashew nuts, R. Jivandas and Co.; 100 cwts. cashew nuts, N. Kassum; 501 cwts. kardee seed, R. Purshotam.

Caledonia (s) 1 bale woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.; 10 casks chutney, 9 cwts. Bombay ducks, N. K. Jassawalla; 13 bales sheep skins, 30 bales cow hides, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 14 bales cow hides, Alladin Cassum; 3 bales cow hides, 2 bales sheep skins, N. Kassum; 18 bales sheep and goat skins, 12 bales cow hides, V. Esmail and Co.; 50 cwts. cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 250 cwts. khismiss, R. Damjee; 17 cwts. bees wax, E. Moledina; 58 cwts. indigo, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 75 cwts. deer horns, 5 cwts. fishmaws, J. M. Rahimtoola; 9 cwts. fishmaws, 37 cwts. gum olibanum, E. Mohomed; 160 cwts. indigo, Cox Shipping Agency; 2 cwts. cardamoms, M. A. Kayum; 80 bales cow hides, C. Rahimtoola and Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia (s) 350 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 495 cwts. linseed, John Fachiri; 220 bales cotton, Dharamsey Govindjee; 150 cwts. mustard seed, M. Somjee; 3,000 cwts. wheat, 3,000 cwts. ground nuts, Ralli Brothers; 5,000 cwts. jinjilly seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia (s) 3 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Caledonia (s) 80 cwts. fishmaws, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Wearside (s) 6,000 tons manganese ore, J. Finlay and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru (s) 26 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 2,550 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 75 cwts. gum Arabic, A. H. Mowjee and Co.

OSAKA.

Wakasa Maru (s) 2,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co.

Tsuskima Maru (s) 1 bale cotton, Tata Sons & Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Wakasa Maru (s) 450 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Wakasa Maru (s) 584 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Wakasa Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.; 750 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

Nubia (s) 185 bales cotton yarn, Framjee Sons & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Wakasa Maru (s) 24 cwts. sandal wood chips S. Nowrojee & Co.

Tsuskima Maru (s) 425 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

Nubia (s) 75 cwts. sharkfins, H. A. Mohomed & Sons.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Tsuskima Maru (s) 45 cwts. indigo, G. Radhakisondas.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Saint Michael from Mauritius, Agents M. M. Shirazi 71,640 bags sugar, 250 bundles cocoa bags.

S. S. Angira from Calcutta, Agents Andrew Yule & Co. 5,906 tons coal, 232 cases soap, 10 cases candles.

S. S. Heliotis from Abadon Agents W. & A. Graham & Co. 1,995 2/10 tons kerosene oil in bulk.

S. S. Salsette from Aden, Agents P. & O. S. N. Co. 4 packages assays, 1,133 bars silver, 11 boxes bar gold, 1 box specie, 7 bales blankets, 28 cases a colours, 1 case cigars, 1 case cigarettes, 61 cases 1 package porvisions, 1 package confectionery.

S. S. Earl of Farfar from Manchester, Agents James Finlay & Co. 188 cases 137 bales cotton yarn, 786 bales 1,612 cases, 2 crates, 1 truss cotton goods; 14 cases 2 bales woollen goods; 4 cases 1 bale cotton and woollen goods; 10 bales 11 cases canvas, 9 cases mixed linen goods, 1 case linen goods, 5 cases artificial silk and cotton goods, 2 cases artificial silk, 625 bundles, buckets 12 cases Y. M. Sheathing, 179 casks china clay, 24 barels oil, 35 drums boiled oil, 10 drums 112 barrels lubricating oil, 10 barrels 15 bundles, 269 cases 5 casks, 1,295 boxes 82 packages, soap, 703 cases old newspapers, 873 bales 50 cases 2 parcels paper, 85 barrels tallow, 5 barrels 20 dums 1 cask 1 case grease, 20 cases 50 bags farina, 250 bags french chalk, 98 cases confections, 50 runlets coal tar, 194 cases provisions, 84 hogsheads ale, 4 hogsheads stout, 26 cases ale and stout, 125 cases beer, 10 cases rum, 90 cases pilsener, 245 cases wine, 2,191 cases 5 packages, 1 hogshead, whisky, 1,692 kegs 22 drums 2 cases paints, 200 boxes window glass, 9 cases locks, 400 bags sulphur, 220 bags 25 drums 100 casks disinfectants, 23 casks zinc chloride, 256 drums magnesium chloride, 445 drums blea ching powder, 36 drums caustic soda, 90 drums sulphide sodium, 1 cask bicarbonate soda, 18 casks 400 packages soda ash, 72 drums calcium chloride, 40 casks 50 bags sulphate of alumina, 200 packages muriate of ammonia, 16 barrels green copperas, 150 kegs epsom salt, 60 kegs glauber salt, 44 bags dextrine, 20 casks tiles, 200 crates bottles.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 21st December 1914 was 30·091 inches. For temperature, corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 20th December 1914.

Means of observations taken at 0 a.m., 10 a.m., 2. p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.841 inches
Temperature of Air	77 5 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71 5 ,,
Dew Point	68 8 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0 739 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky could =10)	0 6
Mean dai temperature of Air	86 3 ,,
Diminum do.	70 3 ,,
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,ENE,WNW,NW,NNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 151

REGISTRATION OF NEW ARRIVALS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—A little while ago a person I know arrived in Bombay and at present, he is still here. Although he has been into some government buildings and has made enquiry as to what was the correct thing to do when one arrived in India for the first time he could obtain no information on the subject. The only satisfaction he got was that they asked him if he was English and as he replied yes, he was told it was not at all necessary to register oneself. He knows that at other places abroad, even in times of peace it is always necessary for Englishmen to register themselves or notify the authorities of their arrival, etc., and it gave him a great surprise to learn of such laxity considering the present circumstances. I would add that the person in question has visited many different places at present occupied by military authorities and has been close enough to guns, ammunition, and other munitions of war to do a little harm if he was so inclined. Had he wished he might have supplied some valuable information to the Germans. Some persons may say that the above would not be possible, but we must remember that opportunity makes the thief. Fortunately, my friend is an Englishman and is not inclined to do other than what is patriotic. He remarks that it is not the thing. There ought to be some system of registration that will not allow of the above.

In addition every person arriving in India, no matter from whence, ought to show a passport or other official documents.—

Yours, etc.,

"AMOR PATRIÆ."

Many people find great difficulty in deciding what is most suitable for a Christmas or New Year gift, but if they were to visit the Spacious Showroom of the Singer Company in Hornby Road, there would be no difficulty in coming to a decision for there will be found a selection which will please all. What could be nicer or more appreciated by the Mother, Sister, Wife or Fiancé than a Singer Sewing Machine?

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

Liverpool, Dec. 21.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	9,159

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	To-day's price.
May-June	4.19
June-July	...
July-Aug.	4.25
Aug.-Sept.	...
Sept.-Oct.	...
Oct.-Nov.	4.37
Nov.-Dec.	...
Dec.-Jan.	...
Jan.-Feb.	4.43

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 21st December.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From*	*Importer.*
280 bars silver	5,25,000	Hongkong	Hongkong Bank.
1 parcel ,,	20	London	,,

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 18th Dec. 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	33*	39,497
B. B. & C. I. Railway	39	45,668

* Boxes and Bars.

On the 25th November, the Bank of England issued the undernoted:—

"£1,000,000 has been set aside on account of H. M. Treasury Currency Notes Redemption Account."

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 33½ lakhs down.

EXCHANGE.

There is little business doing on either side of the account. Rates are unchanged.

Quotations:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLIN —		
T. T. ready.	..1	3 13/16
D. D. mail	..1	3½
T.T. forward, 28th Dec...	..1	3 27/32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready ..	..1	4 1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready ..	..1	4½
Francs 3 m-s ready ..	..	173 nom.
60 d/s Japan Nov. ..	..	146¾

BULLION.

On Saturday spot bar silver in London was ⅛ lower at 22½. The local market continues quiet and the rate for ready bars is slightly easier as under.

We quote:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
English bar gold	24	10	0
Ready Bar silver (cum duty) ..	68	14	0

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market is showing a healthy tone at present and a lot of paper was placed at Rs. 93/12 for cash.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (short dated) were placed at Rs. 97.

SHARES.

In Mill shares Standard stood steady at Rs. 845, Madhavji at Rs. 940, Kohinoors at Rs. 657½, Swadeshi at Rs. 1.335 and Centrals at Rs. 1,725.

Bank of Bombay shares were in demand at Rs. 1,577½ and Bank of Indias at Rs. 564. Eastern Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 63 (old Issue).

Central Provinces Railway shares were placed at Rs. 109.

Gujrats at Rs. 101, Tapti Valleys at Rs. 570 and Upper Sind Light Railway shares at Rs. 119½ X.D.

In Press shares Indian Cottons improved to Rs. 130.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 86 and Deferred at Rs. 175.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 1,105.

Bombay Burma Trading shares advanced to Rs. 905.

COTTON.

On Saturday Liverpool closed 1 to 2 points lower for future, while the American markets were 2 to 4 points higher. The stocks of cotton as compared with last year are as under:—

	1914	1913
U. S. Ports	1,396,000	994,000
Interior Ports	1,275,000	852,000
Liverpool	708,000	889,000

The local market opened quiet at Rs. 177 for good Broach, Rs. 122 for fully good Bengal and Rs. 154 for fine Khamgaon Akola January, and prices were quoted about Re. 1 lower early in the afternoon. There was some inquiry at slightly below current rates. At Colaba the market was quiet with more sellers than buyers and prices close easier as under. Japan exports have been sellers but only a moderate business has been done. The tone of the market at the close is quiet.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand. Exporters and mills have bought both old and new crops. Rates have ruled fairly steady.

Quotations:—

Good Broach	Rs. 174	Mar.
Fine Hinganghat Wurdha	Rs. 164	Jan.
Fine Nagpur	Rs. 160	,,
Fine Yeotmal	Rs. 156	,,
Fine Dhamgaon Pulgaon	Rs. 154	,,
Fine Amraoti	Rs. 152	,,
Fine Khamgaon Akola	Rs. 151	,,
Fine Khandeish	Rs. 140	,,
F. G. Khandeish	Rs. 128	,,
Fine Bengal	Rs. 124	,,
Fine Bengal	Rs. 126	Dec.
F. G. Bengal	Rs. 119½	Jan.

The following are the receipts of various growths of cotton into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Khandeish	938	bales.
Barsi Nagger	28	,,
Berar	1,753	,,
Central Provinces	1,749	,,
Central India	105	,,
Coompta Dharwar	579	,,
N. W. Provinces	1,666	,,
Rajputana	...	,,
Sind	342	,,
Westerns	...	
Total ...	7,160	,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Wheat:—Tone firm.
We quote:—
Ready White Karachi ..... Rs. 7-6-6 R.T.
White Pissi April May ..... Rs. 6-13-0 R.T.
Linseed:—Tone steady.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 7-1-0 B.T.
Rapeseed:—Tone steady.
We quote:—
Ready Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 7-2-0 B.T.
Ready Yellow Guzarat ..... Rs. 8-12-0 B.T.
Poppyseed:—Tone quiet but steady.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 7-12-0 B.T.
Tilseed:—Tone steady.
We quote:—
Bold White 85 per cent D. J. ..... Rs. 39-0-0
Mimbra Ready ..... Rs. 42-0-0
White Khandeish ..... Rs. 42-0-0
Cottonseed:—Tone quiet.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 2-14-6 B.T.
Castorseed:—Tone quiet.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 6-1-0 R.T.
Forward ..... Rs. 5-15-0 R.T.
Mowraseed:—Tone quiet but steady.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 4-8-0 B.T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal food grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday.

	Bales.
Cotton	7,160
	Cwts.
Wheat	1,253
Linseed	611
Rape, Rai etc.	97
Gingellyseed	3,923
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	500
Castorseed	1,292
Rice	6,611
Myrabolams	2,213
Cottonseed	6,166
Mowraseed	562
Gram	252
Jowar	2,905
Maize	267
Barley	Nil

THE MUNICIPAL SECRETARY.

VALUABLE SERVICES ACKNOWLEDGE

At the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipality yesterday, after passing the loan works budget, the meeting considered the following notice of motion from Mr. D. M. Inglis:—

"That with reference to the observations contained in the notice of motion which was given by Dr. Sukhia but which was not proceded with at the last meeting of the committee, it is time the Standing Committee put on record their entire disapproval of the irrelevant and objectionable manner in which Dr. Sukhia brags in the name of the Municipal Secretary from time to time and they desire to express their fullest confidence in the ability and conscientionsness of the Secretary."

In doing so, Mr. Inglis said, he was sorry that it should have become necessary for the Standing Committee to pass this resolution. He paid a warm tribute to the efficient and conscientious manner in which the secretary had been performing his duty.

Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy seconded the proposition.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia then moved an amendment which critised the proposition, contained reasons for his moving his proposition at the last meeting and protested against the resolution as an attempt to gag the minority from expressing their views freely.

The amendment fell for want of a seconder.

In putting the proposition to the vote, the Chairman thanked Mr. Inglis for moving this resolution,

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE

ESTATE WORTH 65 LAKHS.

FRIENDLY SUIT FOR PARTITION.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

HOOSSINBHOY AHMEDBHY & OTHERS *v.* KHAN MAHOMED CASSUMBHOY & OTHERS.

This was a friendly suit for the partition of the estate of the late Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, the well-known merchant of Bombay. Ahmedbhoy left property estimated at about sixty-five lakhs of rupees. He left no will. This suit was filed for partition, and by consent the first plaintiff and Kassim's son were appointed joint receivers. Husseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy was the first plaintiff, and the other plaintiffs were his sons. The first defendant, Khan Mahomedbhoy, was the son of Cassumbhoy, a pre-deceased son of Ahmedbhoy.. The second defendant was the great grandson of Ahmedbhoy. The third and fourth defendants were daughters of Ahmedbhoy. The fifth defendant was Mariambai, widow of Habib, son of Cassumbhoy.

Mr. Setelvad appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Davar for the first defendant; Mr. Desai for the second; Mr. Bhadurjee for the third; Mr. Junnah for the fourth, and Mr. Kajiji appeared for the fifth and sixth.

Mr. Setelvad for the plaintiff said that a friendly suit for partition had been filed and the heirs of Ahmedbhoy believing the life-long traditions of Ahmedbhoy, had wisely settled between themselves.

A consent decree was taken by which among other things the Receivers were to pay the debts of the deceased out of the liquid assets, to renew loans taken by the deceased. Until further order of the Court the Receivers were to pay Rs. 7,000/-, Rs. 2,000/- and Rs. 1,000/- to the first plaintiff, the first defendant and to the guardian of the second defendant respectively; Rs. 100,000/- were to be paid to charity for the benefit of Khojas; Rs. 200,000/- were to be given to each of the third and fourth defendants, and other small sums were to be given to other relatives. After making these payments, the property was to be divided into two equal parts one to be given to the first plaintiff and the other to the first and second defendants. The Receivers were authorised to sell immovable property either by public auction or private sale.

Some of the parties were minors, and his Lordship declared the decree to be for the benefit of the minors.

Attorneys for plaintiffs:—Messrs. Payne & Co.

For defendants, 1, 2, 5, 6:—Messrs. Shroff Dinshaw and Dharamsy.

For defendant 3:—Messrs. Kanga and Sayani.

For defendant 4:—Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee Dinshaw & Co.

A CINEMATOGRAPH PARTNERSHIP.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

SADASHIV NARAYAN PATANKAR v. RAMCHANDRA BALWANT CHAWAN.

This was a suit brought by the plaintiff to recover a sum of Rs. 10,117 as damages for breach of contract by the defendant under the following circumstances. The plaintiff alleged that in November 1913, the plaintiff and the defendant agreed in Bombay to enter into a partnership to manufacture and sell cinematograph films the undertaking to be known as the "New Indian Shri Saraswati Film Co., on terms, inter alia, that the defendant should provide Rs. 5,000 for capital, and that the plaintiff should make the films, the shares of the partners being 4 annas for the partnership's reserve fund, in which the partners were to have equal rights, seven annas to the film maker, the plaintiff, and five annas to the capitalist, the defendant. The terms of the agreement were to be found in certain writing addressed by the plaintiff to the defendant and by the defendant to the plaintiff. The defendant had further agreed to advance upto Rs. 10,000 for the purpose of the said partners. Accordingly the plaintiff incurred expenses to the extent of Rs. 2,372 for the manufacture of films. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant kept putting off payment of the capital, and as a result it had been impossible to carry on the business contemplated. Only Rs. 255 had been paid by the defendant. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 2,117 the balance of the expenses incurred. and Rs. 8,000 for the loss of profits which the plaintiff would have made had the terms been carried out by the defendant.

The defendant's contention was that there was no completed and binding agreement between the parties. At the plaintiff's request the defendant expressed his willingness to finance the business to the extent of Rs. 5,000 provided the terms with regard to the shares of profits and the conduct of the business were agreed upon. The draft of the terms were submitted to the plaintiff by the defendant in Feb., 1914. The plaintiff did not accept some of the terms and so the proposed partnership could not be formed. The defendant denied the allegations made against him by the plaintiff and that he had ever paid Rs. 255 to the plaintiff. This was an untrue statement for the purpose of supporting the case.

He prayed that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

After the suit had been heard for sometime, both parties left the matter to the arbitration of Mr. Justice Macleod, who awarded. Rs. 500 to the plaintiff and ordered the defendant to pay half the costs of the suit.

Mr. B. J. Wadia and Mr. Campbell, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Desai and Mr. Mirza, appeared for the defendant.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Messrs. Nadershaw and Darashaw.

Attorneys for the defendant: Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaokar.

COMMISSION ISSUED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

IN THE MATTER OF TYABALI ISMAILJI.

Mr. Javer appeared for the applicant in the above matter, and applied for an issue of commission to examine witnesses at Julgaum under section 36 of the Insolvency Act. The insolvent filed his schedule on 2nd Nov., 1913, and after that he made payments to the extent of Rs. 41,000 to these persons for whose examination commission was applied for.

After hearing counsel, his Lordship ordered a commission to issue, returnable in two months.

Attorneys for the creditor, Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY THE 22ND OF DECEMBER, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

437-14—Little and Co, The India Specie Bank Limited in Liquidation v Keshrichand Rupchand, Edgelow G W and Co, Part heard.

Short Causes.

1363-14—Payne and Co, Bai Jimbabai widow and anr v Mulla Ebrahimji Rajbhoy. In person, not to be called on till 22-12-14.

Long Causes.

1029-13—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay, Benkuvarbai and ors, Madhowji K and C, Mirza M and M.

372-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Ebrahim Haji Ismail v Mahomed Haji Ismail, Mans H M and Co.

449-12—Payne and Co, Dady Nasserwanji Dady and ors v Heerij Ardeshir Dady and ors, Patell and Ez, Dastur and Co.

1507-14—Khunderao L and M, Khumaji Gujaji and Co a firm v Dayabhai Chotalal and anr, C P D'Cunha.

1180-13—Wadia G and Co, Sakinabai widow v Bai Kazbai widow and ors, Shroff D and D.

371-14—Jehangir M and S, Bachibai widow v Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram and anr, Pestonji R K and Co, Jehangir S M and H.

1376-14—Matu J and M, The National Financing and Commission Corporation Ltd v Ebji Oomersey a firm, C P D'Cunha.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

567-14—Motichand & D Messrs. Panachand Khubchand a firm v. Nariman Framji Daruwalla and ors.

957-14—F. P. Pavri Meherjibhoy Khershetji v. Hormusji Nussurwanji Kapadia and anr.

989-14—Patell & Edg Harivalabh Hiralal a firm v. Badrinarayen Shivhee and anr.

1038-14—Tyabji, D & Co. Gulam Mohidin bin Surajudin Banbury and ors. v. Ahmed Mohdina & ors.

1047-14—Surajmal & Co. B. N. Lang v. Sojpal Lilladhar Rustomji & Ginwalla.

1159-14—Matubhai J & M The National Financing & Comr. Corpn. Ltd. v. Hari Laxmon Patel.

For Dismissal Under Rule 103.

1354-14—Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co. a firm v. Champsi Dossa and anr.

Undefended New Long Causes.

1197-14—Tyabji D & Co. Munshi Yacoob Esmail Lala v. Fatmabai widow and anr.

1198-14—Tyabji D & Co. the same v. Fatmabai widow.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

395-14—Malvi H M and K, Kasturchand Sadasukh v Thakar Haridas Bhugwandas and anr, Payne and Co.

804-13—S A Tyabji Mangesh Sabharam Pilgaokar v Sakharam Appaji Mannekar and ors, Chit M and K, Sabnis and G.

707-14—Motichand and D, Datoo Marooti v Eknath Shivram, Manecklal and Co.

571-10—In person, Amrit Moreshwar Pardhy v The Shri Buldeo Mills Ltd, Tyabjee D and Co.

663-13—Manecklal and Co, Bai Diwali widow v Naran Coorji and anr, Jeh S M and H.

664-13—Manecklal and Co, Bai Diwali widow v Rajaram Bapuji and anr, Jeh S M and H.

350-13—Ard. H. D & Co. Ruttonbai widow v. R. D. Sethna & ors. Mulla & Mulla Matu J & M.

374-13—Ard H D & Co, Lakhmichand Damji v R. D Sethna & ors. Mulla & Mulla Matu J and M.

695-13—Ard H D and Co, Ruttonbai widow & ors. v. Jethabhai Narsey and ors. Matu J & M Mulla & Mulla.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 48.

For Judgment.

O. S. 939-14—Craige B & C Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy and ors. v. Rustomji Byramji Jeejibhoy and ors. Payne & Co. Craige B C.

For Consent Decree.

720-13—Ard. H D & Co. Bai Bhagubai widow v. Kashibai widow and ors. Matu J & M Un. P & P, Vachha & Co. Manchershaw & M.

837-14—Nadirshaw & D Narayen Rao Jaisinghrao Sadaba Jagtap and ors. v. Mahadeo Rao Jasingrao Sadoba Jagtap and anr. Jehangir S M. & H.

657-11—Patell & Ez. Mahomed Nathoo and anr. v. Rahmatbai widow and ors. Payne & Co. Patell & Edg.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

219-14—Captain and V. Lady Janbai widow v. Nanalal Parbhuram Mulji & Th. Part Heard.

558-03—Jehangir S M & H Jamnabai widow v. Fazalbhai Heptulla & ors. Nanu & Co.

401-11—Little and Co. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd. in Liquidation v. Syed Sardar Ali Khan & ors. Captain and V Part Heard not to be called on till 7-1-15.

402-11—Little & o. the same v. Syed Sardar Ali Khan Captain & V not to be called on till 7-1-15.

757-14—Purnanand & Co. Jeram Hunsraj Surpbhai Morarji Madhowji K & Ch.

758-14 Puruanand & Co. Jeram Hunsraj v. Surjibhai Morarji Madh K. & C. M. B Chothia.

399-11—Ardeshir H D & Co. Dossibai Hirjibhai Tabuck v. Navajbai widow and and anr Pestonji R K & Co. Little & Co.

614-13—Pandia and Co, Laxmidas Dayalji v Haridas Narondas and ors, Rustomji Ch and G, Sd. 17-12-14.

S. C. C. T. 206/8486-14—Purnanand & Co. Dharsey Nanji Kamdar v. Ishwarlal K Yakil and anr. Kanga and Saysini.

258-14—Bicknell M R & Co. The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. v. Motichand Rupchand and anr. Edgelow G W & Co.

1126-13—Ardeshir H D & Co. Bai Poorbai widow v. Damji Hirji alias Jetha and anr Captain & V.

585-14—Bhai R & G The Poona Bank Ld. v. Keshav Shridhar Dhosekar and ors. Matu J & M.

111-14—Payne & Co. The Credit Bank of India Ltd. in liquidation v The Baroda Tramway Co Ltd Matu J & M

170-14—Payne & Co. The same v. Fazalbhai Karimally and anr. Matu J & M.

260-14—Payne & Co. Pritamdas Tricumdas and anr v. Asharam Govindram and ant Bhimji & Co.

MURDER AT KALYAN.

SEQUEL TO A FUNERAL DEBAUCH.

Before Mr. Vasudeo, Additional Session Judge, Thana, and a jury, Hasha Gopal Patel and four others were on Saturday last put up for trial for the murder of one Hari Gopal Patel at Wasar, in Kalyan Taluka.

Mr. Vaidya, assistant, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; while Messrs. Wadia and Pathare defended the accused.

The murder appears to have been the outcome of a property dispute. The deceased had purchased a plot of land at Wasar, which was in the actual occupation of Mahadu Ambo (the second accused), and sought to take possession and oust the tenant. The accused refused to be ousted, and was helped in his opposition by his brother Hasha Gopal Patel, and his nephew, Bandia Hasha. On the 14th ultimo, there occurred a funeral in the village, and a large number of villagers, including the accused, attended. After the funeral the mourners, including the accused, according to the custom of their people, were given drink. Subsequently, the people went to another house, where more drinks were indulged in. One of the accused started abusing the deceased, who remonstrated, with the result that all the accused are alleged to have brutally assaulted him. The deceased's son Kathodya was also injured.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, against the first, second, third, and fifth accused, and of not guilty in favour of the fourth accused. Three of the accused were sentenced to seven years' and one to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The fourth accused was discharged.

"JAM-E-JAMSHED" CASE.

PARSI MARRIAGE LAWS.

SARDAR DASTUR'S FURTHER EVIDENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zoroastrian Conference, and Prof. P. A. Wadia, Dr. N. N. Katrak and Mr. S. C. Petit, Secretaries of the Conference, charged Mr. J. B. Marzban, proprietor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed," and Mr. P. J. Marzban, editor, with defamation.

Messrs. S. G. Velinker and J. H. Bhabha, barristers, and Mr. D. M. Madon, advocate, instructed by Messrs. Pocha and Co., solicitors, appeared for the complainants; while Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, and Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, were for the respondents.

The cross-examination of Sardar Pheroze Hoshung Dastur was resumed. Questioned by Mr. Payne, Sardar Dastur said the majority of the community were against the conversion of aliens but the opposition was not due to religious grounds. Witness did not agree with the "Jam-e-Jamshed" when it said that the community objected on religious grounds.

Mr. Payne: Do they not object to the conversion on the ground that it would be harmful to the religion?

Witness: No.

Do you then suggest that the writer of that article in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" when he said the community objected to conversions as harmful to the religion .. on religious grounds, did so without sincerity?—If the writer was ignorant he was sincere; if he was educated then he was insincere when he wrote that.

Did your talk with Mr. Jehangir Marzban at the funeral relate solely to the paper's attacks on Sardar Dastur Kaikobad?—I referred only to the attacks on Dastur Kaikobad. I did not mind attacks being made on the Dastur, but I objected to the nature of them.

Witness further said the reference in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" about lepers meant that the Conference as a body should be avoided as they would avoid lepers. He could not say if at the time the controversy was raging the "Parsi" had been publishing insulting remarks against the orthodox classes of the Parsis, because it all depended which remarks they would call insulting. The "Parsi" might not call them insulting and he might not either.

Questioned by the Magistrate, witness said the Zoroastrian religion not only encouraged the admission of aliens but enjoined it upon everybody, and required the Dasturs to perform the ceremony of admission.

Witness, further cross-examined by Mr. Payne, said the word "dhating" in the article in the "Jam-e-Jamhsed" meant "a farce," "a false show" or "a false appearance." It was used in a mischievous sense, and the sentence which included that word suggested that the "Conferencias" were misleading the community, and another sentence suggested that a deep-laid plot was intended by the "Juddinias" and "Conferencias."

PARSI MARRIAGES.

Witness further said the Parsi law of marriage was laid down in the Parsi Marriage Act. Apart from the provisions of that Act, there was no provision for lawful marriage for a Parsi unless it was a civil marriage.

As far as the Zoroastrian religion is considered, is a civil marriage considered a good marriage?—Civil marriages were not invented in Zoroaster's time; so I cannot say.

Witness further said that if both the parties were not Parsis, they could go before a Registrar. He had seen many such marriages performed amongst them. He and the Parsi society recognised such a marriage.

Even if it is celebrated by Christian rites?—Yes, it would; the educated portion would.

I say the majority of the Parsis?—You seem to have an idea that the majority of Parsis are ignorant people.

The Magistrate: Do you mean that the Parsis would recognise a marriage performed under Christian rites?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Payne: Do you know of any instance of that kind

Witness: No.

Mr. Payne: Or of any marriage performed according to Hindu or Mahomedan rites?

Witness: I have not seen any; but the educated classes of the Parsis do not mind what ceremony is performed, provided the parties are united under a solemn covenant.

Is that opinion universal among the educated classes?—There may be many who are not of that opinion.

Can you make any difference between the marriages such as these recognised by the educated classes and concubinages—Yes. If the parties have not gone through any form of ceremony, then I will—call it concubinage.

Any form of ceremony would amount to a legal marriage?—It may not be legal, but I say that Parsi society would not shun persons not married according to Zoroastrian rites.

A Parsi going in for a civil marriage has to say that he is not a Zoroastrian?—Yes.

So that the only way in which a Parsi can contract a civil marriage is by renouncing his religion?—Yes.

You will admit that practically throughout your community it is recognised as immoral to live without the bond of wedlock?—Yes, and I hold that opinion myself.

And you will admit that a marriage by a Parsi with an alien woman under Hindu, Mahomedan or Christian rites would not be legally binding, that is to say, he could desert her or repudiate the marriage?—I cannot say. I am not an expert.

I do not want to mention any names, but the Parsi gentleman and the Burmese lady, whose "navjot" was celebrated at Rangoon, were not married according to the Parsi laws?—Formerly they were not married according to the Zoroastrian rites before Dastur Kaikobad performed the ceremony.

This was not a legal marriage for a Parsi?—I am not able to say that.

I put it to you that the lady was not a Parsi?—I have no personal knowledge of it.

According to the opinion of the strict Zoroastrians, that was an immoral marriage?—Yes, if you mean "orthodox" people by "strict Zoroastrians." The orthodox Zoroastrians only follow forms of religion and the strict Zoroastrians understand the principles and follow them.

Are you personally acquainted with those parties?—No.

Witness further said that when Dastur Kaikobad was on his way from Calcutta to Rangoon witness sent him a telegram, urging him to perform the ceremony because some people tried to persuade and prosecute him. He urged him to perform the ceremony if his conscience permitted him to do it. He could not remember the exact text of the telegram, but so far as he could remember it was to this effect:—"Friends here indignant at your withdrawing from the ceremony because of the 'Jame.' Proceed with the ceremony without fear or favour if conscience permits." At the conference held at Sir Dinshaw Davar's bungalow, there were twelve persons, of whom the witness was the only representative of the party who favoured the "Juddin navjote." The others were all against them, and they were those who had taken a leading part in the requisition for calling the "Anjuman" meeting.

They were not "Sola-Dolas" ("Tom, Dick and Harry")?—I do not know what that word means.

They were men of education?—Some of them were educated; others were not.

The hearing was again adjourned.

ALLEGED CLEVER SWINDLING.

At the Mazagon Police Court, the Second Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which, Inspector E. E. Morris, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Vishvanath Krishna Sathe and Balwantrao with cheating and abetment in respect of sums of Rs. 1,900, Rs. 400 and Rs. 200. Mr. K. L. Kamat, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the first accused represented himself as Bapat to Mr. Joshi of Messrs. R. E. Dadachanji & Co., and obtained a loan of Rs. 400 on the strength of a receipt. Subsequently they prevailed upon the complainant to send them a large number of bags to Poona so that they might send him to Bombay a consignment of onions. They sold the empty bags and sent a bag of onions to Bombay and a "hundi" for a sum of Rs. 1,900.

The accused altered the figure on the railway receipt from one to 1383 and recovered the amount of the "hundi."

Mr. Framroze R. Joshi, examined by Mr. Morris, said he was the father of the complainant. The first accused, in reply to questions put to him, said he was Bapat, that the receipt for Rs. 2,300 was his property and that he wanted to raise money on it. The accused also said he had two or three sons who would sign their willingness to allow the security. On these representations Rs. 400 were advaned.

Further evidence was called to show that only one bag of onions was consigned by the accused, and that the receipt for one bag, which was afterwards altered to read 1,383 bags of onions, was given to the second accused a few days before he was sent to the complainant at Bombay.

P. B. Vidwans, a resident of Kalyan and a relative of the first accused, deposed to the two accused having gone to Kalyan accompanied by K. V. Bapat, where before the Magistrate, Bapat signed a power of attorney.

K. G. Sughandi of Bhuleshwar deposed to his having received a letter from Dattatraya Sadashiv and Co., of Poona, saying they were forwarding a "hundi" for Rs. 1,900 drawn on R. E. Dadachanji and Co., and asking him to recover it. The first accused came from Poona the same day and asked him to get the money. The accused did not go with him to get the money. The money was received a day or so later and handed to the first accused.

The hearing was adjourned.

Carry a box of Zymole Trokeys in your pocket. They are a good thing to have about you, oft'times preventing a little hoarseness from resulting in a hard cough.

180—B11.

RIOTOUS ALIENS.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE IN ISLE OF MAN

FIVE PRISONERS KILLED.

A serious riot took place at the aliens' detention camp at Douglas, Isle if Man, on Nov. 26 as the result of which five men were killed and 15 wounded. The camp, writes "The Times," was established about three months ago, and was gradually increased until nearly 4,000 Austrian and German civilian prisoners were interned there, guarded by some 300 men of the National Reserve and Manx Territorials. Colonel Henry William Madoc was in chief command.

The prisoners were confined in two separate camps connected by a subterranean passage under the road, but they dined together in a large hall with spacious galleries. For some weeks the greatest quietude prevailed. Captains, chosen by the aliens themselves, exercised disciplinary powers, and a corporal was appointed for each tent with a view to promoting good order. The prisoners belonged to various social grades, but the majority were of the working classes, waiters, sailors, stewards, and mechanics. Since the arrival of the latest batches of prisoners disaffection and insubordination began to make their appearance. Occasionally complaints were made by sentries that they were being insulted by the prisoners.

The first incident was the refusal of a large body of prisoners of leave the hall on a wet stormy night about a fortnight ago. They were allowed to remain within doors instead of being sent to their tents, and directly afterwards a beginning was made with the building of huts to provide more comfortable accommodation. The next outbreak of disorder occurred on Wednesday at dinner, when a number of men expressed their discontent with the food supplied to them. The authorities of the camp maintain that the rations were sufficient in quantity and good in quality. On Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock the disturbance occurred which resulted in the death of five prisoners and the wounding of 15 others, who are now lying in hospital.

Two of the men were killed outright by bullet wounds, and two died shortly afterwards. Fohs seems to have fallen or been pushed through the gallery windows, falling on the floor and fracturing his skull.

At the inquest evidence of identification only was given, and the inquiry was adjourned for a week.

What happened is only gleaned from unofficial sources. It appears that after dinner violent scenes occurred, plates, knives, and forks being thrown about, and chairs smashed. A party of the prisoners then made a determined dash from the dining hall towards the kitchens. Their passage was barred by a few soldiers, who at first threatened them with the bayonet and then fired in the air. This did not deter the more determined of the prisoners, whereupon the guard began shooting in earnest. A wild scene ensued among the terrified prisoners, most of whom held up their hands in token of submission or sought to escape from the pavilion,

FLOGGING FOR PETTY OFFENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Having read in your esteemed paper of 15th instant a protest against the flogging of two men in Madras for "stealing some soda-water bottles, cigarette packets; and other stray odds and ends," I beg to draw the attention of your readers to the fact that the Humanitarian League, 53, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., has been appealing to authorities in England to humanise the Criminal Law, and to abandon "the cruel and useless punishment of flogging, whether inflicted under the criminal law, or as a form of prison discipline, or in reformatory schools, etc."

I pray that the members of our Legislative Councils may kindly read the literature of the London Humanitarian League, and appeal to their respective Governments to prohibit flogging for petty offences.—Yours, etc.,

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

Junagad, Dec. 17.

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF SHIPPING.

OVER 700 NEW VESSELS REGISTERED LAST YEAR.

The following extracts are taken from the report of Lloyd's Register of Shipping for last year.

At the close of the year ended 30th June, 1914, 10,621 merchant vessels, registering nearly 24 million tons gross, held classes assigned by the Committee of Lloyd's Register.

During the year, the committee assigned classes to 713 new vessels. Their registered gross tonnage, amounting to 2,020,185 tons, is the highest total for any one year recorded in the history of the society. Of the 713 new vessels, 664 are steamers of 2,014,397 tons, and 49 are sailing vessels of 5,788 tons, all constructed, in accordance with approved plans, under the special supervision of the Surveyors to Lloyd's Register. Of the total, 1,204,111 tons, or about 60 per cent. were built for the British Empire (United Kingdom 1,164,519 tons; Colonies 39,592 tons), and 816,074 tons, or about 40 per cent. for other countries.

During the twelve months ended 30th June, 1914, plans of 749 vessels representing 1,650,000 tons of shipping were passed by the committee.

An unprecedented number of vessels of upwards of 5,000 tons each have been assigned the 100A1 class during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1914. In this period no fewer than 163 of these have been classed.

From the date of the last annual report to the present time, the following vessels, the tonnage of each of which exceeds 10,000 tons, have received the society's classification, *viz.*:—

Aquitania, 45,647, Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd.; Orduna, 15,499, Pacific Steam Nav. Co.; Euripides, 14,947, Geo. Thompson and Co., Ltd.; Tubantia, 13,911, Gelria, 13,868, Koninkl. Hollandsche Lloyd; Alaunia, 13,405, Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd.; Missanabie, 12,469, Canadian Pacific Railway Co.; Frederic VIII, 11,850, Det Forenede Dampskibs. Selsk; Llandovery Castle, 11,423, Llanstephan Castle, 11,293, Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.; Berrima, 11,137, Borda, 11,136, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.; Kashima Maru 10,539, Katori Maru, 10,513, Nippon Yusen Kaisha; San Melito, 10,160, San Hilario, 10,157, San Jeronimo, 10,067, San Nazario, 10,064, Eagle Oil Transport Co., Ltd.; Jupiter, 10,073, Deutsch-Amer. Petroleum Ges.

It is interesting to note that the Cunard Company's quadruple screw tribine steamer "Aquitania," 45,647 tons gross, built by Messrs. John Brown and Co., Ltd., of Clydebank, is the largest vessel which has hitherto received the 100A1 class.

The latest return of vessels being built to the Society's classification show the same tendency towards the construction of vessels of large tonnage. The return include fifteen steamers of 12,000 tons and above.

The number of vessels intended to carry oil in bulk which have been classed by the Society during the year under review is the largest yet recorded in any one year namely:—72 vessels, of 402,033 tons, 5 of these vessels being over 10,000 gross tons each.

During the year, 1,215,467 tons of ship and boiler steel were tested by the Society's Surveyors at home and abroad.

At the end of June, there were 85 steel manufacturing firms in the United Kingdom, and 217 abroad, recognised by the Committee for the production of steel for use in the construction of vessels and machinery intended for classification in Lloyd's register book. Prior to any establishment receiving such recognition it is necessary that the works shall have been inspected and satisfactorily reported upon by the Society's Surveyors.

The Society's surveying staff at the end of June, 1914, comprised 360 officers.

The past year has witnessed a remarkable increase in the use of Wireless Telegraphy and Submarine Signalling in the World's Mercantile Marine. There are now recorded in the Society's register book 2,750 vessels fitted with Wireless Telegraphic installations as compared with 1,932 at a corresponding date last year, and 930 fitted with Submarine Signalling apparatus as compared with 806 last year.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Unveiling of Mr. K. S. Aiyar's portrait, Government College of Commerce, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, Dec. 24.

Palace of Varieties, Opening Night, Xmas Eve, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

FRIDAY, Dec. 25.

Xmas Day.

DAILY.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m. and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 9-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.
Chhatre's Circus, Gilder Tank, Grant Road, 9-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Dec. 22.

1039.—Proficiency Class.—A Proficiency Class will commence early in the New Year. Names should be submitted to Head-Quarters, those intending to appear for the examination which will probably be held in February, should commence the necessary book-work at once.

1041.—Enrolment. The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "E" (Cyclist) Company:—

No. 8265, Cy. J. Calamel.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel H. P. Lane, and Officers, the Band of the 96th Berar Infantry, will play the following programme of music at Chowpatty Bandstand on this evening at 5-45 (S.T.):—

March—"The Bell of Chicago" ... J. P. Sousa.
Intermezzo—"Rococo Rendez Vous" ..... W. Aletter.
Valse—"Nights of Gladness" ..... Charles Arcliffe.
Selection—"After The Girl" ...Paul A. Rubens.
Dream Picture—"The Phantom Brigade" W. H. Myddleton.
Selection—"The Pink Lady" ..... Ivan Caryll.
Valse—"Midsummer's Eve" ... Glifford Courtney.
Two Step—"Snookey Cokums" ... Irring Berlin.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

The photograph of Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar, late Honorary Principal, will be unveiled by Dr. Mackichan at 5 p.m., this evening in the College premises.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

The Surgeon in charge of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital will be grateful for presents of fruits and sweets for the patients of the Hospital during the Christmas season.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

No cases of either plague or cholera were reported in Bombay on Sunday. There was one death from small-pox. The total mortality from all causes during the day was 64, as compared with 81 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 85 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Saturday was 2,350, out of which only 2 were found to be plague-stricken; Bhuleshwar and 2nd Nagpada being the places where these latter had been caught.

THE CHRISTMAS MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. India with the outward Mails of the 5th instant passed Suez on Saturday afternoon, the 19th ideam.

The mail, which, in the ordinary course of events, would have reached Bombay on the morning of Christmas Day, is not expected to arrive here until next Sunday, two days late, the cause being a delay in Egypt.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Honorary Secretary of the School acknowledges with thanks receipt of the following contributions towards the above School:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 88,895-12-1; Messrs. Cox and Co., Bombay, Rs. 20; Messrs. The Badische Coy., Ltd., Rs. 10; Mr. A. F. Kendersley, I.C.S., Rs. 10; Messrs. Fakirjee Rustomjee and Son, Rs. 10; Mr. R. A. O. Counor, Rs. 10; Mr. D. F. Cama, Rs. 10; Mr. Bapoojee D. Daruwalla, Rs. 10; Sums of and under rupees five, Rs. 110. Total Rs. 89,085-12-1.

DR. BATLIWALA'S LECTURE ON WAR.

A public address on the present crisis was delivered in Marathi by Dr. S. S. Batliwala, L. M. & S., Chairman of the F. Ward Food Prices Committee, on Sunday last, in the compound of the Sun Mills at Ferguson Road, Parel, before a large gathering consisting of over a thousand mill-hands. The Hon. Mr. Munmohundass Ramji, presided. The lecturer after tracing the course of events up to the present day exhorted the audience to be calm and to carry on their usual avocations without any anxiety and referred to the measures taken by them to ward off the evil effects of the war on India. The Chairman also advised the audience never to lend their ears to the evil advice of mischief-makers.

A BOMBAY WEDDING.

The wedding of Mr. Ernest Trevis Radcliffe, of the Kashmir Forest Service, and Miss Winnie Murray was solemnised at the Cathedral, Bombay, yesterday. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Archdeacon of Bombay. Capt. K. O. Goldie, A.D.C., to the Governor of Bombay, acted as best man and Mr. Alex Murray, U. P. Police, brother of the bride gave his sister away. Mrs. Lewis attended the bride as dame d'honneur. The service was choral. The bride wore a simple ivory satin gown trimmed with old family lace, Limerick flounces, and carried a bouquet of Gube roses maiden-hair fern (the gift of the bridgroom). She wore a plain little veil over a small chaplet of myrth and orange buds.

After the ceremony Mr. Alex Murray entertained the wedding party at lunch at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

RANJITSINGHJI S. AND W. MILLS.

The seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, (Sholapur) was held yesterday at the office of the Company, in Church Gate Street, Bombay, Mr. Lalji Naranji presiding.

The Directors' report, which runs as follows, was approved and adopted:

As will be seen from the Abstract of Profit and Loss Account, the Company, has during the year made a profit of Rs. 41,191-0-3, out of this sum the Directors have taken Rs. 27,250-7-10 towards wiping off balance of loss brought forward from the previous year, and set aside, Rs. 12,000-0-0 to Depreciation Fund Account, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,940-8-5 to be carried to next year's Account. Total Rs. 41,191-0-3.

Owing to dislocation of trade consequent on present situation the current year's prospects do not seem to be favourable to Mill industry. Messrs. Lalji, Murarji and Company, Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company, have voluntarily forgone Rs. 28,392-8-10 out of commission (Rs. 40,392-8-10) earned by them during the year under report, on condition that the same is appropriated towards reducing Preliminary Expenses. The thanks of Sareholders are due to the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents for this their voluntary offer in the interest of the Company.

Messrs. Naranji Dwarkadas and Madhevsing Narotum were re-elected directors. The appointment of Mr. Newman Taylor as director in place of Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, retired, was confirmed. Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co., and Mr. J. K. Parulkar were appointed auditors.

GUJARAT AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

The report for the first year of the liquidation of the Gujarat Automobile Transport Co., Ltd., ending with the 30th April, 1914, states:—

On 9th April, 1910, the Company was registered with a Nominal Capital of Rs. 2,50,000 divided into 10,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 25 each. 2,461 Shares of the aggregate face value of Rs. 61,525 were subscribed upto the date of the liquidation, and the amount due thereon to your Company in respect of unpaid Calls at the time of the liquidation amounted to Rs. 15,092 (including Rs. 5,710 unpaid on 450 forfeited shares) as ascertained from the Register of Members. Most of the defaulting Shareholders are residents of the Lunawada State, and the suit filed there against one of such Shareholders has not yet been disposed of by the Court there.

There was also due to the Company a total sum of Rs. 2,250 from four other Directors, two of whom have, since liquidation, paid in fully the sum of Rs. 1,350 due from them. The total sum collected by the Liquidators Messrs. Chandabhoy and Jassobhoy) in respect of the unpaid calls upto 30th April last comes to Rs. 3,060, and the further amount collected since then upto date is Rs. 299-11-0.

The total claims lodged against your Company upto date amount to Rs. 24,760-5-0, of which Rs. 20,605-5-9 is claimed by three of the Company's Directors. The consideration of the same has been deferred until the matter of the Company's claims for the calls unpaid has been disposed of. The Liquidators have upto now collected as under a total sum of Rs. 3,045-7-0 in respect of the debts owing to your Company.

THE SIALKOT-NAROWAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The first meeting of shareholders was held yesterday the Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett, Chairman, presiding.

The Director's Report stated that the Company was registered on the 29th June 1914. The Directors decided to issue shares to the extent of Rs. 27,50,000 and these being oversubscribed the allotment was made on 21st July 1914. The allotment call of Rs. 20 per share was made payable on 10th August 1914, on which account there was outstanding on 30th September 1914 the sum of Rs. 32,000. The necessary steps for the recovery of this outstanding have been taken. All preliminaries in connection with the construction of the line have been settled. The construction staff has been appointed, the necessary land is in process of acquisition and indents for the permanent-way material have been received. Your Directors expect that considerable progress will be made during the current working season.

The Chairman, in proposing the adoption of the Directors' Report said: Since the report was issued, the outstanding amount against the allotment call has been reduced to Rs. 21,000 and I have little doubt that this balance will be recovered within the next few weeks. You would doubtless like some information as to whether first call will be made payable but I regret I am not in a position at present to say anything definite in this connection though it may be expected within the next four months. As you are all aware it is necessary before construction can actually be commenced for a construction staff to be appointed and for the land to be acquired which latter process takes some considerable time especially in the Punjab. The Engineer-in-Charge of the construction, Mr. F. D. Monks took up his duties on the 5th August last and plans of the land required have now all been submitted to Government and we are expecting to hear at any time that the land has been handed over. The contract for the permanent-way material has been placed in England and it may interest you to hear that the rails have been bought at £5-17-6 f. o. b. which in spite of the war shows an advance of 2s.-6d. per ton only on the price which was paid for rails for another railway early in the year. This may be regarded as extremely satisfactory as it was anticipated that the price of rails would advance rapidly.

The Report and accounts were adopted.

MANDRA-BHON RAILWAY COMPANY.

The second ordinary general meeting of the Company was held yesterday. The Directors' report stated that the Allotment Call has been paid in full. It has not been necessary to make any further call up to date but a call may be expected within the next three months. Progress in construction has been slow due to the advisability of making re-alignments in two places over a total length of 13¾ miles and delay in the acquisition of land. The re-alignments have however improved the final location of the line and will result in a saving in capital expenditure. Works is now proceeding rapidly on the section from Mandra to Chakwal and all arrangements have been made to start on the remaining section to Bhon on receipt of the Railway Board's approval of the re-alignment adopted. Your Directors hope that the line will be ready for opening in moving that the Repart be adopted, said:—

The Hon. Mr. Birkett, the Chairm towards the end of 1915.

In view of the slow progress in construction referred to in the report your Directors considered it advisable to depute one of their number Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram to inspect the work. Since the report was issued Mr. Ganga Ram has submitted a very interesting account of his visit and has made several valuable suggestions which if carried out will result in economy and subsequent efficient working of your Railway. As regards the progress made he points out that although the application for land acquisition on the Mandra-Chakwal length was submitted to Government early in January it was not until the end of June that that the land was made over. Mr. Ganga Ram thinks that taking this into consideration and also the unavoidable delay that has occurred owing to the advisability of making the realignments referred to in the report that progress in actual construction has been satisfactory. He reports that the first 27 miles to Dhudial should be ready for opening by the 1st April next and that the entire line to Bhon can safely be counted upon for opening by the 1st October next. Mr. Ganga Ram also reports that the work is being done at economical rates and that the quality of the materials used is good. You will be pleased to hear that the Governor-General in Council has been pleaesd to prescribe your shares as ones upon the security of which the Presidency Banks are authorised to advance and lend money and open cash credits.

The report and accounts were adopted.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES RAILWAY COMPANY.

The meeting of this Company was held yesterday. The Director's report stated that as indicated in the last report a further issue of 10,000 shares of Rs. 100 each was made during the year and was offered to existing shareholders at par. The issue being fully applied for, allotment was made on the 9th April and on the 30th September a sum of Rs. 100 only remained outstanding, which amount has since been recovered.

Under the powers given by the Articles of Association the Directors in February 1914 increased the capital of the Company to Rs. 75,00,000 to permit of capital being raised for the Pulgaon—Arvi Railway, for the construction of which as mentioned in the last report, a concession had been secured. Additional capital was raised by the issue of 11,000 shares of Rs. 100 each which were offered to existing shareholders at par and being fully applied for allotment was made on the 10th September. The allotment call was made payable on 1st October and after the 30th Septmber 1914 the sum of Rs. 1,24,490 had been received. Further capital to the extent of about Rs. 13,00,000 will be necessary for the Murtajapur-Ellichpur and Murtajapur-Yeotmal Railways, proposals in respect of which will be issued at an early date. This further capital is required to cover the cost of additional Locomotives and Rolling Stock which has been demanded by the Working Agency, the volume of traffic being considerably in excess of anticipations. Also to cover the cost of extra works not contemplated in the project estimates, to meet an excess expenditure on those estimates and to provide for such alterations, additions and improvements to the lines as may be necessary in the future. The Murtajapur-Ellichpur section was opened for goods traffic on the 1st December 1913, and for Coaching traffic on the 1st January 1914. The nett earnings up to 30th September are estimated at Rs. 1,02,277-9-6 which amount has been credited to Capital in accordance with the terms of the concession. It was found impossible to complete any portion of the Mutajapur-Yeotmal section in time for opening on the dates indicated in their last report. The line as far as Karinja was, however, opened for goods and coaching traffic on the 1st November and every effort will be made to open the remaining section to Yeotmal before the 31st March next.

The Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Birkett, in moving the adoption of the Report said: I am pleased to be able to say that considerable progress has been made since we last met with construction and also in connection with the various lines which will ultimately be comprised in your system of railways. The whole Murtajapur-Ellichpur line was opened for all traffic on the 1st January last and the Murtajapur-Karinja section of the Yeotmal line on the 1st November and the earning from these 67.65 miles of open line have proved very satisfactory. We have now under construction the section from Karinja to Yeotmal 50.33 miles which as you will see from the report will possibly be ready for opening prior to the 31st March next and the Pulgaon-Arvi line of 21.25 miles the capital for which latter line was raised subsequent to the outbreak of hostilities in Europe which shows the confidence which exists in the success of your Company. The proposed extensions of the system from Yeotmal to Wun, from Darwha to Pusad and from Takli to Edlabad have been surveyed and your Directors are expecting the project reports and estimates from the G. I. P. Railway at an early date. A preliminary investigation of the prospects of the proposed extension of the Ellichpur line to Chandur Bazar has also been carried out. I think these extensions will all eventually be constructed which in that event will give us a mileage of 286, and probably the largest 2ft. 6in. system in the country. I regret it was not found possible to open the Murtajapur-Karinja section of the Yeotmal line as early as anticipated by my predecessor at our last meeting. This was due partly to construction not having proceeded as rapidly as was expected but chiefly owing to it being found that by so doing the completion of the remaining section of the line to Yeotmal would be seriously delayed.

Your Directors and Agents are making every effort in the direction of getting the whole line from Murtajapur to Yeotmal open by the 31st March next but I must warn you that this may prove to be impossible in which case rebate terms will not come into effect until the 1st October 1915 and interest at 4 per cent. will continue to be paid out of capital. Since the report was printed you have all received a circular relative to the Rs. 13,00,000 additional capital which is required to fully equip and complete the Murtajapur-Ellichpur and Murtajapur-Yeotmal lines and I am pleased to be able to tell you that it is meeting with a satisfactory response and I have no doubt that the whole amount will be fully subscribed. Our next issue will be in respect of the extensions which I have already mentioned and following their usual procedure your Directors will no doubt decide to offer the shares to shareholders at par in proportion to their existing holding. You will be pleased to hear that the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to prescribe your shares as ones upon the security of which the Presidency Banks are authorised to advance and lend money and open cash credits.

ACCIDENT TO LABOURERS.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, touching the deaths of two labourers named Shunker Shiva and Raoji Dagru. A number of labourers were engaged in removing earth from a hillock at the Antope Hill, Sewri, on Sunday, when the stone, on which the deceaseds were standing on the top of the hillock, suddenly gave away. Shunker, when falling, was struck on his head by a big stone which fractured his skull, and he died on the spot. Raoji was buried under the earth, and when extricated was found to have been seriously injured. He subsequently succumbed to his injuries.

A verdict of accidental deaths was recorded.

BOMBAY FAMILY PENSION FUND.

The annual general meeting of the subscribers to the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund was held at the Fund's Office, Bastion Road, on Saturday, Mr. A. R. King, presiding. The report on the working of the Fund for the year 1913-14 was adopted. It showed that the capital of the Widows' Pension Branch was Rs. 30,92,338 and of the Life Assurance Branch Rs. 7,94,1999. The number of members on the 31st March, 1914, in the Pension Branch was 1,066 and in the Life Assurance Branch 215, while 491 widows received pensions aggregating Rs. 14,025 per month.

The chairman in his address pointed out the results of the working of the Fund in comparison with those of the previous year, and said that progress was steady, about Rs. 50,000 being added to the capital every year. He urged the subscribers to advise their married friends in Government service to join the Fund, which was a perfectly safe institution for securing pensions to widows.

Mr. Framroze R. Joshi, Mr. J. F. Fereira, and Rao Bahadur Sadanand T. Bhandare, were re-elected members of the maanaging committee.

A UNIQUE HONOUR.

Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, has received official intimation that he has been been elected a Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute of London by its Council. At present there are only two fellows of the Society in the whole of India and both of them are Europeans. Dr. Sukhia is the first Indian to be so elected. Dr. Sukhia's name was proposed by an eminent sanitary expert of London and seconded and supported by two Englishmen o fscience.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

The Fort Vijaya Cricket Club played a match with Mr. Dadarkar's Team on Sunday in which the former won by 5 wickets and 175 runs. Scores:—

MR. DADARKAR'S TEAM.—Messrs. V. V. Kantak 12, D. K. Telang 10, S. S. Dongre 10, Najacam 0, C. H. Rana 9, V. B. Dongre 7, R. K. Telang 12, Jaykar 0, L. L. Dalal 1 (not out), Dadarkar (Capt.) 9, Nayak 0, extra 11, total 70.

THE FORT VIJAYA CRICKET CLUB.—Messrs. N. D. Engineer 28, M. B. Rao 4, Gruthu 14, C. R. Bhatia 105 (not out), P. D. Bhatia 28, N. L. Bhatia 43, Laljeebhoy (not out) 43, V. D. Dalal, V. M. Dalal, Yeswant Rao, and D. B. Mukadam (did not bat), extra 13, total 246 for 5 wickets.

His Highness the Raja of Rajgarh has presented Rs. 600/- to the St. John Ambulance War Fund for the purpose of providing one British and one Indian Replacement Unit of ten bags and ten Red Cross kit bags.

IND AN TROOPS IN FRANCE.

Photo by Central News.

One of the Indian soldiers enjoying a smoke outside his tent.

COUNT OKUMA AND THE W R

JAPAN'S AIMS AND AMBITIONS

Count Okuma, the Premier of Japan, makes a dignified statement of Japan's attitude to the Great War in the "Japan Magazine."

"It will be our one ambition at this time," he says, "to show the West what it is slow to believe, that we can work harmoniously with great Occidental powers to support and protect the highest ideals of civilisation, even to the extent of dying for them.

"Not only in the Far East, but anywhere else that may be necessary, *Japan is ready to lay down her life for the principles that the foremost nations will die for. It is to be in line with these nations that she is at this time opposing and fighting what she believes to be opposed to these principles.*

JAPAN AS CIVILISATION'S DEFENDER.

"She entered the Alliance with Great Britain to stand for and die for what Anglo-Saxons are everywhere ready to defend even unto death. It is Japan's aim and ambition to participate in all world-movements toward noble diplomacy, international relations and the principle of equal opportunity and peace, and to prevent by the proper means the outbreak or continuance of bloodshed between nations.

"Japan's relation to the present conflict is as a defender of the things that make for higher civilisation and a more permanent peace.

"As one who has been a life-long friend of peace, I profoundly deplore the unwelcome fact that mankind somehow seems unable as yet to avoid war," continues the Count. "But war, it seems to me, is always due to an unevenness of advancement in the progress of civilisation. I have often said that civilisation, like water, must find its level; and where its force is obstructed, there will be violence and bloodshed.

"The root of the present trouble in Europe I am inclined to think, lies in the weakness of the Balkan peninsula. Like China, it is a seething crater in the world's diplomacy. The unequal civilisations of that peninsula are in constant clash and antagonism. Disruption would long ago have come but for the unnatural pressure of the great European powers.

"The small nations of the Balkan peninsula are either constantly clamouring about their own rights or disputing with the larger nations who press them. Consequently from conditions apparently insignificant in themselves half the world can be set on fire and plunged into distress and decimation. Europe is to-day a hell of exploding shells and poisonous powder fumes, all emanating from a quarrel between little Servia and Austria.

"The present bloody struggle has its origin far back in the past. The details of its germination are more or less complicated. For years Russia has been trying to find an opening through the Balkan peninsula to the Mediterranean. Servia, Bulgaria and Montenegro are all of the Slav race, and it is natural that Russia should want to have close connection with them. Russia wishes to establish herself as the leader of the Slavs and exercise supreme influence in the Balkan peninsula.

JUST SUCH AN EMERGENCY.

After stating the resultant events of that false step, Count Okuma concludes by saying:—

"The resultant war is the greatest in extent and consequences involved that the world has ever seen. It is difficult for us to realise that the greatest war of history has begun.

"Japan must maintain the peace of the Far East at all costs; and as Germany has begun to capture and interfere with shipping in these waters, our duty is plain. Such is the meaning of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance: it was concluded for just such an emergency as this."

OFFICER OF MEXICAN ARMY SENTENCED

GERMAN WHO COULD ADVISE ABOUT ZEPPELIN RAIDS.

Horst Von der Goltz, 35, who had described himself as a major in the Mexican Army, was charged at Bow-Street on Nov. 26, with being an alien enemy and failing to register.

Sir John Dickinson sentenced him to six months with hard labour, and recommended him for expulsion.

In addressing the accused, the magistrate said:—"You came to this country in a false name and with a false passport. Looking into your past, I can form a strong opinion as to what your intentions were. You were sentenced to death in Mexico. I am quite satisfied you are a German citizen, and that you told the truth when you said you had been in the German army. I have little doubt you were turned out, and since then you have offered your services here and there."

In his evidence on oath prisoner admitted having told the Assistant Commissioner of Police that he bought his passport in New York for 50 dollars and he had passed in the name of Bridgman Taylor. Since he was 17 he had been a stroller of fortune.

Mr. Muskett:—Did you tell the gentleman you saw at the Foreign Office that you could give information as to the time of any Zeppelin raids?—I said I could acquire information.

Then you came here to sell German secrets to us?—Yes.

With regard to the recent prohibition of export of wool from India the Government of India have decided that the prohibition will not be enforced in respect of consignments already loaded and the Collector of Customs has been instructed accordingly. Stocks earmarked for export will be allowed to proceed unless purchased by local manufacturers at a fair price. This has been intimated to the manufacturers. Prohibition is declared to be necessary in view of Indian Army requirements.

BOMBAY RACING.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

(*To be run on Saturday 26th Dec.* 1914.)

Horses left in after declaration of forfeits at 4 p.m. on Monday:—

THE CHRISTMAS PLATE—Distance about 7 furlongs.
H. H. Jam Sahib's br aus h Starborn (5 years)
Mr. G. K's br am m Veera (6 years).
Mr. G. K' ch e m Lady Douglas (aged).
Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e g Parkhill (aged).
Mr. J. Crawford's ch e g Bachelor's Knot (aged).
The above race is declared null and void.
THE COLABA PLATE—Distance about 7 furlongs.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold (aged).
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Hearts 13-3½ (aged)
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' g a h Sparrow Hawk (5 years).
Mr. Abdoola Fara's b a h Malster 14-0 (aged).
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson (6 years).
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Terror (aged).
Mr. Karsondas Govindjee's ch a h Best Chance 13-3 (aged).
GOVIND. 21/12/13.
THE MODERATE PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
THE MODERATE PLATE—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Majbur (4 years).
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Beethoven 14-0 (6 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talibs' g a h Brimo (5 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talibs' ch a h Shanghai (4 years).
Messrs. Shaik Esmail and Kasan Madars' g a h Minimax (4 years).
Mr. S. A. Waheds' ch a h Seaman (6 years).
Mr. Hoosain Kadum's g a h Rising Dawn (aged).
Mr. G. K's ch a h Tulwar (5 years).
Mr. Pillcum's g a h Serpent (5 years).
Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's b a h Golden Ducat (6 years).
Mr. F. Karrison's g a h Minerva 13-3 (aged).
Mr. R. R. S's b a h Adonis (5 years).
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Mohsel (aged).
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's g a h Welcome (aged).
THE NERAL PLATE—Distance 5 Furlongs (straight).
Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Necklet 13-3½.
Mr. Heath's b a h Night Hawk 14-0.
Mr. A. S. Oomer and Nawab Najafali Khan's b a h Lotus 14-0.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Beethoven 14-0.
Mr. P. Jivajee's g a h Marigold 13-2½.
Mr. Pitt's b a h Monitor 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Sherali 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Cyprus 13-3.
Messrs. Shaik Esmail and Budrudin's ch a h Dhatra 13-2½.
H. H. The Maharaja of Gwalior's b a h Vudhia 13-2½.
Messrs. Abdoola Mana and D. Battlibhoy's g a h Crisis 13-3½.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's g a h Kongkong 13-3.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Investment 13-3½.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Jawan 13-2.
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's g a h Triumph 13-3.
Mr. R. H. Esmail's ch a h Matador 13-3½.
Mr. N. Rattanji's b a h Meteor 13-2
Mr. Pasu Malsee's b a h Arabian Consul 13-2.
Mr. Saleh Tookmachie's g a h Cuugiz 14-0.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Columbus 13-2½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M Garda's g a h Badger 14-0.
Mr. Abdoola Fara's g a h Cardiff 13-3½.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Sirmuet 14-0.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's bh a h Sweetlips 14-0.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's b a h Vellard 13-2½.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Saooc 13-2½.
Mr. Yacoob Zuheirs g a h Pharoat 13-3½.
Messrs. A. A. Mahomed and A. R. Dakeel's g a h Ringmaster 14-0.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Lot 13-2½.
Mr. Ram Nath's ch a h Crocodile 14-0.
Mr. H. R. Sandford's g a h Pepul 14-0.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Saidan 14-0.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h American Spot 13-3½.
Mr. Hassoon Moosa's g a h Hurchan 14-0.
Mr. G. P. Stavride's g a h Lord Satu 13-2½.
Mr. T. Harrison's ch a h Red Flag 13-2½.
Mr. T. Harrison's ch a h Aye Aye Sir 13-3.
Mr. T. Harrison's br a h Small Diamon 13-3½.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quality 14-0.
Mr. P. R. Naik's g a h Agent 13-2½.
Major Prideaux's ch a m Bahrain Girl, (by wire), 14-0.
Mr. H. Jamsetjee's g a h Kaiumers, 13-3½.
Messrs. K. Jamsetjee and M. Jamal's b a h Abdul, 13-3½.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's b a h Jingle, 13-3½.
Mr. Marshall Reid's g a h Ambassador, 14-0.
Mr. Marshall Reid's b a h Zigomar, 13-3½.
Aga Coochick Shah's bl a h Zigomar, 13-3½.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Ruby Fish, 13-2.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Red Fish, (subject to measurement).
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Sheriff, 13-1½.
Mr. J. Crawford's g a h The Tetrarch, 14-0.
Messrs. Shaik Kassam and S. A. Azir's g a h Guidasta, 13-2½.
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's ch a h Flying Machine, 14-0.
THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's br a h Raspberry, 13-3.
H. H. The Maharaja of Gwalior's b a h Tofic Pasha, 13-3½.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's ch a h Abdul Aziz, 13-3½.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Tado, 13-2½.
Aga Coochick Shah's b a h Alwar, 14-0.
Mr. Katab bin Oomer's b a h Nainava, 14-0.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Tenebreuse, 13-3½.
Mr. Abdoola Fara's ch a h Durban, 13-3.
Mr. Yussuff bin Zaid's g a h Maidania, 13-3½.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah, 14-0.
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's b a h Dhaidan, 13-3½.
Mr. Haji Moosa Ayubs g a h Dilkush, 13-3½.
Mr. T. Harrison's g a h Minerva, 13-3.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Newmarket, 14-0.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Bravo, 13-2½.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Ream, 13-1½.
Mr. J. Crawford's b a h Burg, 13-2½.
THE BYCULLA PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs..
Mr. Arthur's br a h King Mac, (4 years).
Mr. Heath's g a h Sir Peter, (4 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Brimo, (5 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Shanghai, (4 years).
Mr. R. H. Esmail's g a h Powerful, (4 years).
Mr. Yussuff Sheriffs' ch a h Jemadar, 13-3½, (4 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Royal Court, (3 years).
H. H. Jam Sahib's g a h Biglig, 14-0, (6 years).
Mr. Abdoola Fara's g a h Rag Time, (4 years).
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Highborn, 13-3½, (3 years).
Mr. Jawad Mahomed's ch a h Dardanelles, (3 years).
Mr. Pillcum's g a h Serpent, (5 years).
Mr. Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory, (3 years).
Major Prideaux's ch a m Berlin Girl (4 years), (by wire).
Mr. Mirza Hoosain's g a h Nayel Pasha, 13-2½, (4 years).
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Mohsel, (aged).

AN ADDITIONAL RACE.

THE BELLASIS PLATE:—Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for horses in the 3rd Division. Distance 6 furlongs.

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Handicap will be published by 8 a.m., on Thursday.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, December 22, 1914.

A NOTABLE CENTENARY.

Before the advent of the great European War England and America had been looking forward to the celebration of a century of peace between the two nations. Now all one's thoughts are on war, and the celebrations, which would have expressed our mutual satisfaction, and doubtless even cemented more the friendship which exists, will have to be abandoned, or, at least, very considerably modified. To-day, in spite of the fact that nearly half the world is taking part in a great struggle, America is a land of peace, and it is impossible to imagine her joining forces, either actually or morally, with our enemies. She has been spared the horrors of war which England is now experiencing, but she has not altogether escaped, for the damage to her trade must be enormous. The very town where the famous Treaty was signed on the 24th of December, 1814, is now in the hands of our enemy and what would have been one of the chief centres of interest, is closed to one of the parties which had intended to celebrate the notable event. Ghent is a town of great historic importance, tracing back a history as far as the seventh century. It has known the horrors of war for it was concerned in the violent wars against Flanders and Burgundy, also against Charles the Bold. The French several times captured the town, but in 1814 it was incorporated into the Kingdom of the Netherlands by the Peace of Paris, and when Belgium became a kingdom it became a Belgian possession. But Ghent will be remembered not so much because of its connection with war but because it was here the Commissioners of Great Britain and America settled the terms of peace, whereby these two great English-speaking nations entered on a long period of peace,—a peace which all fervently hope will last for ever. There have been times when there was danger of war breaking out, but these dangers were prevented by the wisdom of the statesman and the goodwill of the peoples. The peace is bearing the richest fruits to-day, for, though America has taken up a neutral attitude as a Government, as a nation she is lending her moral support to the Allies. Never was the feeling between the two countries more kindly than at the present, and had the war not intervened, both would have vied to show their enthusiasm at the celebrations arranged. We hope the proposals for some permanent memorial will hold good, and that, in the midst of war, we may have our attention turned to the great and lasting blessings of peace.

There is a wonderful similarity between the conditions that prevailed a hundred years ago and those we are experiencing. We need only to substitute the name of the Kaiser for that of Napoleon. Each was seeking a world empire, resolved at all costs to obtain it. Nations which saw in him a great hero were only too ready to throw in their lot with him in the hope of obtaining some spoils from the war. America was deeply affected by the course of the war, and suffered considerably from the actions of both Great Britain and France, and in self-defence was obliged to participate. But it cannot be said that there was any enthusiasm either on the British or American side. Yet the war dragged on nearly three years, there was great loss of life on both sides, and worst of all, a great deal of ill-feeling which did not die down for many years. In their desire to obtain the mercantile trade lost to England and France the United States rapidly increased their merchant navy. This addition opened a way for many deserters from the British Navy who were readily received by the American captains. British commanders sought to recover these men and soon there arose the question of the right of search on neutral vessels. The bitter feeling thus engendered was increased by the fact that the British commanders not seldom took Americans and impressed them in the Navy. Conflicts took place on several occasions between the ships of the two nations, the Americans refusing to allow the British to board their ships to carry out searches. In several cases it was clearly proved the British had acted wrongly and amends were made. But the harm had been done, and all future actions were interpreted unfavourably. Friction was increased when the belligerents, the British and French, resolved to forbid the ships of neutral countries to enter the ports of the enemy. America retaliated, passing an order which it had not the power to carry out, forbidding any ships to leave American ports. Later the embargo was removed, but merchants were forbidden to deal with the belligerents. Napoleon withdrew his decree and permitted American vessels to trade with England, but, owing to a series of unhappy incidents, the British were prevented from taking the same step. Again, the American people found cause for dissatisfaction, and, in spite of strong efforts on the part of several leaders in both countries, war was declared against Great Britain on the 18th of June, 1812. The one point on which neither Government would move was the right of search, and looking back from a point a hundred years later, one cannot fail to wonder that two nations should have entered into this struggle for so trifling a cause. But America was probably influenced by her old sympathy for the country with which she had previously been in alliance.

This is not the place in which to trace out the many incidents in the war which followed. Unexpected success on the sea encouraged the Americans, but on land they met with a series of defeats. On the defeat of Napoleon the British were able to turn their whole attention to America, and it cannot be said their actions were altogether creditable, for the destruction of the main buildings in Washington was altogether unnecessary, and a violation of the usages of war which even the code of the early nineteenth century would not sanction. The battles sometimes resulted in favour of the British, sometimes in favour of the United States, but each nation was wearying of the struggle, started on such trifling grounds, and resulting in such commercial loss, and no government could afford to neglect the demands for a peace. Accordingly commissioners were sent over to a congress which was appointed to meet at Gothenburg, but which was later transferred to Ghent. The American President, Madison, who had succeeded Jefferson in office, sought the good offices of the Emperor Alexander of Russia. England was only too ready to meet the Americans in council, for the English had not willingly entered into the war, and were loath to continue so unnatural a struggle. The three representatives from America were Albert Gallatin, Henry Clay, and John Quincy Adams. The first-named appears to have been the most influential of the three, and, though the American public did not recognise his merits as they ought to have to have done, there is little doubt, the successful conclusion of the conference was due to his efforts. His companions were possessed of strong and jarring tempers, and were scarcely calculated to advance the delicate negotiations then in progress. The Commissioners met in the famous old city of Ghent and quickly came to terms, though it cannot be said their principles were at all clearly marked or definite in their application, but peace was sought, and other matters could easily be adjusted when the struggle was put an end to. One needs only to examine the clauses in the Treaty to see how trifling were the grounds on which this long war had been carried on. But all were determined it should be ended, and the Commissioners were only too ready to leave disputed points for later settlement, a settlement which in the case of some, came only after many years. They were decided on two points, that all hostilities should be suspended and that both parties should strive to suppress the slave trade. On Christmas Eve the peace was signed. In these days the belligerents would have received the news as a Christmas present, but not so the armies then fighting across the seas. News travelled but slowly, and for two months after the actual signing of the Treaty fighting was taking place on American soil. And this of the most sanguinary character. It was on the 8th of January the British under Pakenham made their assault on New Orleans, a city they had blockaded for several months. Then came the news of the Treaty and the war ceased. As already mentioned the past century has not been without its dangerous moments in the relations of the two countries, but the friendship has steadily grown, until the idea of war with America seems to have been become an impossible event.

A MOLEHILL AND A MOUNTAIN.

The ancient illustration of making a mountain out of a molehill has seldom had such a practical exemplification as in the case of Burnett v. Dhondy which came to a long drawn-out conclusion in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's court last week. Out of a trivial incident on a footpath has grown a tremendous edifice involving greater issues than could ever have been expected to result from such a small beginning. This result is due, in the first place, to the prolongation of an incident that could and should have been closed in five minutes with a little good sense and tact, and secondly to the dragging out over a period of five months of a case, which as has been very sensibly remarked by a contemporary, might have and ought to have been disposed of, if not in five minutes, at any rate in about half-an-hour. One gentleman collides with another on a foot-path,—not a very extraordinary occurrence,—and the incident ends with an apology and its acceptance. A companion of the latter, however, fears,—whether rightly or not is of no importance,—that he also may be the object of a collision. He puts out his arm to ward off the supposed impending impact (we are taking, for the moment, Lieut.-Col. Burnett's version) and the on-coming pedestrian is pushed back. The latter thinks he has been deliberately and unnecessarily pushed back. He feels aggrieved and says, "Why do you assault me. Give me your name?" Or words to that effect. What should be the termination of such an incident between two ordinary normal people,—say Brown and Robinson? One can imagine Mr. Brown saying "My dear Sir, I'm very sorry. I had no intention or desire to assault you. But you bumped into my friend Jones and I thought you were going to bump into me, so I put out my hand to stop you. I had no intention of being offensive, but, of course, if you insist on having my name, here is my card." Then, one can imagine Mr. Robinson would say, "Oh, its all right. But really you were rather violent. However, as you say you had no intention to assault me, please say no more about it." But, whatever Mr Dhondy might or might not have done under tactful treatment, he does not seem to have been treated tactfully. Lt.-Col. Burnett is apparently a person of too great importance to give his name to ordinary mortals. He refused to give it to Mr. Dhondy; he refused to give it to a policeman, because he was a native sepoy. And thereupon followed the whole series of incidents covering a period of about two hours and a half, the story of which has been told in our columns.

We have no desire to attach too much importance to an affair which began in such a trivial way. But the case, as it has developed, raises questions of some little importance. In the first place, it is a pity that a case of this kind should be allowed to drag out over a period of five months, and if some of the witnesses, who were called a long time after the incident took place, were not able to remember minor details, it is hardly surprising. A peculiar feature of the case, which we do not altogether understand, is that, while Colonel Burnett and his one witness were not asked a single question from the Bench, Mr. Dhondy and his four witnesses, on the other hand, were closely cross-examined by the magistrate, and in two instances at least, were immediately taken in hand by the Bench before counsel on either side had dealt with them. This is not usual when parties are represented by counsel. Then the magistrate has not only ignored the remarkable statement of Colonel Burnett that he refused to give his name to the policeman because he was a native sepoy, but from the severity with which he cross-examined the latter, one is left to infer that he approves of this action. Such a claim cannot be allowed to stand. Colonel Burnett sets up for himself a racial privilege which has no existence in law, and ought to have none in police practice, and which is of a character expressly discountenanced, disclaimed, discouraged and repudiated by the Crown, by Government and by statute. However great may be Colonel Burnett's sense of his own importance and racial prestige, they have no existence except in his own imagination. It would be intolerable if it were allowed to be held, or even supposed, that any European is entitled to refuse his name when asked for on legitimate grounds, because the policeman concerned is an Indian. We trust that Colonel Burnett's official superiors will lose no time in reminding him that he has no civic privileges of any kind whatsoever as against the people of this country, whose public servant he is and from the revenues of which he draws his pay.

As regards the merits of the judgment itself, it would be too lengthy a process to deal with all the points regarding the conflict of evidence. But, even assuming that the version of Colonel Burnett and his companion is accepted, we fail to find sufficient grounds for the tremmendous conclusion that Mr. Dhondy and his witnesses had fabricated a case and that their evidence was perjured. The differences between the two versions of the affair are not, we think, even great enough to justify this as a supposition, let alone any other consideration. They are just such differences of view and memory as might be expected honestly to arise out of such an affair. The leading point in the case, after a fair comparison between the versions given on one side or the other, seems to us to be Colonel Burnett's determination not to give his name and the remarkable lengths to which he went in carrying it out. But the judgment entirely ignores that point. The judgment also does Mr. Dhondy injustice in saying that he brought his case as a counterblast to Colonel Burnett's. This is not so. It is on record that Mr. Dhondy refrained at the suggestion of the Commissioner of Police, from going to the court, as was his first intention on the Monday, and only did so when he heard that Colonel Burnett had already filed a complaint before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who, it seems, suggested himself the sections under which Colonel Burnett should proceed. Such a wholesale and drastic charge of fabrication and perjury on such grounds, is likely to make people in this country more reluctant than ever to go into the courts as witnesses. And it appears, that if one considers himself to have been assaulted in the street and, having been refused the name of the alleged aggressor, follows him for the purpose of ascertaining his identity, he is liable to be convicted of disorderly conduct. It is impossible that such an application of section 122 of the Bombay Police Act can be allowed to remain unchallenged.

Notes of the Day

German Designs on England.

It is curious that one so often hears the enquiry as to why the Germans have set so much store on the capture (1) of Ypres, and (2) of Calais, Boulogne and Dunkirk. It should be fairly obvious. Ypres, as we pointed out in these columns sometime ago, is an important railway junction, it joins up with Ostend, Ghent and Burges on the one side and with Lille, Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne on the other. The dash for the French coast is prompted by two considerations, first, that it would mean the complete occupation of Belgium and enable the Kaiser to announce the annexation of that country, which he cannot do unless he makes his occupation complete; second, the Germans still aim, or did until very recently, at establishing themselves so securely in France as to enable them to attack England from a French base. The hope of such an achievement is practically gone now, but it is interesting to quote what Count Raventlow in his organ "Das Groessere Deutschland," (The Greater Germany) laid down as to what Germany expected to achieve with her fleet:—

England's general conception of the war is based upon geographical conditions, and especially upon the possibility of closing the North Sea. These basic ideas are reflected in the strategic dispositions of the British Navy. . . . But it is not difficult to guess that Germany, recognising the unfavourable nature of these geographical conditions, must make every effort to correct them, and thus to alter the basis of English strategic calculations in our favour. And that is the case when our Armies command the coasts and harbours of the French north coast, and naturally their landward connections. In the moment that that is the case the English idea of closing the North Sea collapses and is dead. . . . Through such a continuation of our coast line England could no longer maintain her naval dispositions.

The Viceroy's Council.

"The Pioneer" is in a state of some alarm because no fewer than four members of the Viceroy's Executive Council will complete their five years' tenure of office in the course of next year. The names and dates are as follows:—Sir Robert Carlyle, Revenue Member, 4th July; Sir Harcourt Butler, Education Member, 15th November; Sir Ali Imam, Law Member, 21st November; and Mr. W. H. Clark, Member for Commerce and Industry, 24th November. If these fetirements were to take place, says the Service organ, only two ordinary members with experience of Council work would remain: Sir Reginald Craddock, Home Member, appointed on the 27th January, 1912, and Sir William Meyer, Finance Member, appointed on the 30th June, 1913. Sir Beauchamp Duff as Commander-in-Chief is an extraordinary member, and he has been in office since the 7th March of the current year. If normal conditions prevailed the change of four members within less than five months would be serious enough, adds the Allahabad journal. We do not know that this apprehension is a matter of much concern outside official circles. There are three of the members named over whose departure progressive people will shed no tears.

Ceylon's Dilemma.

There appears to have been an unfortunate misunderstanding regarding Colombo's gift of tea as a contribution to the war. What apparently happened was that the Association cabled to London to ascertain whether a gift of tea would be acceptable to the authorities, and added that a million pounds would be "aimed at." In cabling its acceptance of the offer the Home Government apparently assumed that a million pounds had been promised unconditionally; the result being, that Ceylon stands committed to a colossal gift to which it is not certain that she is equal. It appears that up to last week only 120,000 lbs. of the million had been actually subscribed, and, that unless the war lasts two years, and the Association is allowed to spread the million pounds over that period, it is doubtful whether the quantity will ever be made up. There was an acrimonious discussion at the last meeting of the Planters' Association as to how to get out of the difficulty and as a Colombo paper says, "The real trouble at the present time, is to translate an emotional offer into an actual gift."

Germany and Turkey and Their Debts.

A London correspondent writes to us:—"Astute political brains and acute financial intellects have been busy with the ways and means of the present war, to say nothing of the ingenuity and judgment that has been necessary to deal with the economic crisis that resulted among all the belligerents when the clash of arms was heard for the first time in August last. Level heads and business acumen characterised the efforts in all countries, with the exception of Germany, who has indulged in one of the most blatant financial gambles in the world's history. Yet, I veritably believe that the very immorality of her financial transactions will make the task of those who have to unravel the intricacies of her weird transactions easier than will be the work of financial advisers to some of the other Powers. Germany will experience something of the relief of the family prodigal who says: "I have no money with which to pay my debts; my affairs are in a hopeless muddle; I can do nothing. You and the bankruptcy court must settle the matter between you." So it is that represenatives of the Powers will have much of Germany's financial difficulties thrust upon them, as well as their own. What their own will be we have a shrewd idea. But complications will be world-wide and financiers are already asking questions about some of the other quarters to which the war flame has spread. Thoughts immediately turn to Turkey and the Unified Debt.

No Need for Anxiety.

"Enquiries have convinced me" continues our correspondent, "that there is little need for the anxiety that was expressed in this direction when the Ottoman Government was first bribed and bullied by its unscrupulous allies into hostilities. Needless to say the British and French members of the Debt Council have left Constantinople, but the Turkish President who has taken the place of Sir Adam Block is an elderly, well-known man of tried and trusted honour. The conditions surrounding the debt are in many ways satisfactory, and the Turks have always behaved well with regard to the Unified Debt, having during the Balkan troubles allotted necessary sums to its service at times when such payments necessitated real hardships. Besides all this, we have in the long run our own strong arm. After the last coupon was paid about a month ago there was a balance to be added to current revenues, affected by the war. The reserve fund of over two millions is carefully invested, more carefully even than appeared from the last Report of the Council of Foreign Bondholders. It is to be hoped that Turkey will not suffer too harshly through her participation in the present war, for apart from the Unified Debt, there are so many financial interests held by investors among the allies. My friends, who have come over from Constantinople, all tell the same tale. Those Turks who know what they are fighting about, hate the cause adopted on their behalf in exchange for German gold and German bullying, as much as they hate the German officers."

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ALLIES' PROGRESS CONTINUES.

AUSTRIANS' UNSUCCESSFUL SORTIE.

NEW SULTAN IN CAIRO.

ANTI-AUSTRIAN FEELING IN ITALY.

The opposition now encountered in Belgium amounts to a maze of fire trenches and every kind of obstacle. These make the rate of advance slow, but the Press Bureau points out that the gain of a few yards may be important in facilitating further operations. German prisoners state that many of the Landwehr are heartily sick of the war. The Allies have gained ground at many points, have maintained the positions already gained, and repelled many counter-attacks.

There have been remarkable anti-Austrian demonstrations at five hundred meetings held in Italy in commemoration of Oberdank, who was hanged 32 years ago for conspiring against the life of the Emperor Francis Joseph. At a meeting in Rome a Deputy denounced Austria and Germany for their crimes against civilisation, and Garibaldi and Ricciotti urged the formation of a committee to enrol volunteers.

The new Sultan of Egypt has been joyously acclaimed by the populace of Cairo.

In Poland a series of fights have occurred on the left bank of the Vistula which at certain points assumed a serious character. In the region of Przemsyl, the Austrians made a sortie in considerable strength, but failed lamentably, and were caught in the flank and routed.

REBEL LEADER SHOT.

OFFICER WHO LED HIS YOUNG BROTHER ASTRAY.

PRETORIA, Dec. 20.

The Rebel leader, Captain Fourie, was court-martialled yesterday and shot at dawn to-day. His brother, Lieut. Fourie's death-sentence was commuted to five years' imprisonment. Fourie maintained a defiant attitude throughout, but took the responsibility for leading his young brother astray. Both were officers in the Defence Force.

SIR FRANCIS BERTIE.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

It is officially stated that Sir Francis Bertie, British Ambassador in Paris, has consented to the prolongation of his appointment, which should terminate at the end of the year.

THE ITALIAN MORATORIUM.

ROME, Dec. 20.

The Italian moratorium has been extended in very restricted form to March 31st, 1915. It will cease completely on April 1st.

ALLIES' PROGRESS MAINTAINED.

ANTI-AUSTRIAN DEMONSTRATIONS IN ITALY.

SLOW BUT SURE.

OBSTACLES IN WAY OF ALLIES' ADVANCE.

GERMAN SOLDIERS SICK OF THE WAR.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The Press Bureau Eye-witness says the opposition now encountered really amounts to a maze of fire-trenches and obstacles, of which every known form is used. The rate of advance is necessarily slow though, tactically, the gain of a few yards may be important in facilitating further operations.

It appears from the evidence of prisoners that many of the Landwehr are heartily sick of the war, and the recent harsh treatment of officers. They have been persuaded that the British ill-treat prisoners; otherwise they would surrender.

The Germans appear to be discarding the famous helmets, and covering the red bands of their forage caps with strips of grey cloth. There are also many variations of uniforms, some Germans wearing their peace uniforms which are brighter than service dress.

There is evidence that certain units facing us are much under strength.

INDIANS' ADVANCE.

SUPERIORITY OF ALLIES' ARTILLERY.

PARIS, Dec. 20.

The following addition is made to last night's communiqué: "The British in the direction of Neuve Chapelle lost some of the trenches taken yesterday. The Indians advanced one hundred metres towards Richebourg-la-Voue, which is north-west of La Bassee."

This afternoon's communiqué says: Between the Lys and the sea we gained some ground on the front Nieuport-Saint Georges. The enemy is reinforcing his defences southward of Ypres, but there have been artillery engagements and slight progress by us.

The Allies from the Lys to the Oise took possession of part of the German first line trenches along the front Richebourg-La-Voue-Givenchy-Lez-La Bassee.

We recaptured French Mariecourt, south-east of Albert.

The Germans made three exceedingly violent counter-attacks attempting to recapture the trenches, but were repulsed. The superiority of our artillery from the Oise to Argonne showed itself by the interruption of the enemy's fire, the destruction of quick-firers, shelters and observation posts, and the dispersal of hostile concentration. We repelled three attacks at Bors-de-la-Grurie, two on Fontaine-Madame and another on Saint Hubert.

PARIS, Dec. 21.

The evening communiqué yesterday said: "There is no change on the whole front."

THE BABY-KILLERS.

MR. CHURCHILL ON THE EAST COAST RAID

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Mr. Churchill, writing to the Mayor of Scarborough, sympathises on his own and on the Navy's account with the losses sustained. He says, "We admire the dignity and fortitude of Scarborough, Whitby and Hartlepool. Nothing proves plainer the effectiveness of British naval pressure than the frenzy of hatred in the breasts of the enemy. Practically the whole of their fast cruisers and great ships are utterly irreplaceable. The stigma of the baby-killers of Scarborough will brand German officers and men while sailors sail the seas.

THREE MORE DEATHS AT HARTLEPOOL

LONDON, Dec. 20.

There have been three more deaths at Hartlepool, bringing the death-roll to 98.

STEAMER SUNK.

STRIKES A MINE OFF THE IRISH COAST

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The Admiralty announces that the steamer Tritonia struck a mine on the North Irish coast on December 19th. She is believed to have foundered. The crew were landed.

The Tritonia was a steel screw steamer of 4,272 tons, built in 1893 by Henderson and Co., for Messrs. Donaldson Brothers, of Glasgow.

The consecration of the Rev. Herbert Pakenham Walsh as the first Bishop of Asssam will take place at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, on Sunday, January 10th. Besides the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Bishops of Bombay, Madras and Chota Nagpur will be present. It is probable others will also attend.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

SERIOUS FIGHTING ON THE VISTULA.

FAILURE OF AUSTRIAN SORTIE.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 21.

A communiqué says: On the left bank of the Vistula, along the front of the rivers Bzura and Ravka, a series of fights occurred yesterday which at certain points assumed a serious character. Two German companies crossing the Bzura over a half-burnt bridge, were immediately attacked and lost prisoners and machine-guns.

In the region of Przemsyl, the Austrians made a sortie in considerable strength, but failed lamentably, and were caught in the flank and routed.

AN INDEPENDENT HUNGARY.

STRAIGHT SPEAKING HUNGARIAN PREMIER.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 21.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" cables state:—

A Budapest letter published in the "Morning Post" says that Count Tisza stated in the Parliament on the last day of the Session that if the combined general staff did not realise the importance of the invasion of Hungary, an independent Hungary would find means to concentrate her sons fighting abroad in defence of their homes. Hungary was an independent State, capable of independent action. (applause) The enthusiasm was greater than that which greeted the declaration of the war. The Emperor summoned Count Tisza and expressed his great displeasure at this speech, but did not accept the Premier's preferred resignation.

A correspondent at Copenhagen learns from a high military authority that Germany has only a fortnight's supply of cartridges, and is unable to get copper. The quantities smuggled are negligible.

INDIANS AT WORK.

FINE FEAT BY GARHWAL RIFLES.

DARWAN SINGH'S GALLANTRY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 21.

The following from a responsible source has been communicated to the Viceroy by the Secretary of State:—

In the fighting on the 23rd and 24th November, it fell to the 39th Garhwal Rifles, 1st Battalion, to make a final assault, which, owing to its well considered and gallant character, was entirely successful. The attack proceeded from the trenches on the flank which had remained in our possession, and the Garhwals' task was to capture successively the sections of trench divided by traverses along three hundred yards of the line. The operation was rendered difficult and complicated by intense darkness.

With dashing courage and initiative, two young British officers of the Royal Engineers and a well-known Frontier Force Regiment respectively, with a few Afridis of this regiment preceded the Garhwalis against the first section, and by throwing bombs across the traverses cleared a way for the head of the 39th Garhwal Rifles, 1st Battalion, the first company of which soon cleared half a dozen sections, but was then at a standstill owing to the block caused by the number of prisoners. The second company, brought round from the rear, jumped into the trenches beyond and forced successively the remaining dozen traverses.

Naik Darwan Singh Negi led repeated furious attacks, in spite of flanking fire from the German front, being first with the bayonet in the narrow trench, or climbing the traverse to fire when he could not find out a way round. He was wounded by a bomb when three traverses remained to be captured, and again before the capture of the last two, but continued in the forefront of the attack till the last traverse was taken, and did not report his wounds till they were observed by the Company Commander when ranks fell in next morning.

THE PRINCE AS CHAUFFEUR.

DRIVING HIS OWN MOTOR-CAR AT THE FRONT.

A Calais message dated No. 28 states that the Prince of Wales is leading an active life at the front. His Royal Highness has been frequently observed in the region of ——, driving his own motor-car and apparently enjoying his experience greatly.

A few days previously the Prince, with whom were three officers, found himself on the wrong road as the result of taking a "short cut." He was, however, close to the headquarters of Brigadier ——, who lent him his own chauffeur as pilot for the return journey.

The chauffeur, having accompanied the Prince back to his quarters, would have had to trudge five miles to his own billet, but when the Prince learned this he immediately told the man to jump into the car and himself drove the chauffeur back.

NEW SULTAN OF EGYPT

JOYOUSLY ACCLAIMED IN CAIRO.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

CAIRO, Dec. 20.

The Sultan driving through the streets to the Abdin Palace was joyously acclaimed by the populace. There was an imposing military display. The people also enthusiastically cheered the officials. The town was decorated with flags.

The route to the Palace was lined with British and Egyptian troops, behind whom stood dense cheering crowds.

The Sultan was in full uniform with the ribbon of the Bath. He was escorted by British and Egyptian cavalry, and arrived at the Palace amid the acclamations of a crowd filling the enormous square.

Salutes were fired, and the Sultan proceeded to the Reception room, where he received the Acting High Commissioner, Mr. Milne Cheetham, General Maxwell, the Princes and Ulemas.

Crowds of provincials arrived in Cairo to witness the ceremony, which was impressive.

SULTAN'S MESSAGE TO THE KING.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Sultan Hussein has telegraphed to the King his gratitude for his Majesty's friendly message. He is happy to be able to count in his task on his Majesty's goodwill and the assistance of his Majesty's Government.

SIR HENRY MCMAHON.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 21.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Times" says that the appointment of Sir A. H. McMahon is no reflection on the able Englishmen in the Egyptian Service. Sir Henry McMahon is endowed with great capacity, extreme tact and a willingness to accept responsibility fearlessly that have often been demonstrated. The paper opines that he will be found worthy to follow in the footsteps of Lords Cromer and Kitchener.

The "Standard" says it was a matter of extreme importance that the British representative in Egypt should be an administrator of proved ability, and experienced in dealing with Moslems. It will not be easy to fill Sir Henry McMahon's place in India, but a better man for Egypt would still be harder to find.

Official and Personal.

Lord and Lady Willingdon attended Service at Emanuel Church, Girgaum, on Sunday morning.

His Excellency and Lady Willingdon gave a Christmas Tree and Treat to the Governor's Band, their wives and children, at Government House on the afternoon of the 20th instant. After tea the America-India Cinematograph Co., arranged a series of pictures in the Durbar Hall which were much appreciated.

Lady Willingdon was present at a children's party given by Mrs. Claude Hill yesterday.

The marriage of Mr. M. J. Calvocoressi and Miss Melville took place quitely in Bombay yesterday.

According to a cablegram received by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi were to have left London for India by the mail steamer that sailed for India on Saturday last. Mr. Gandhi had an attack of pleurisy about a month ago, and although his health has since improved he had to make up his mind to sail for India rather suddenly on medical advice. The fact that Mrs. Gandhi has also not been latterly keeping good health is also to a certain extent responsible for this sudden change in Mr. Gandhi's programme. It is understood that steps are being taken to accord a fitting welcome to Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi on their arrival in Bombay.

FRENCH BANKS REFUSE PILLAGED NOTES

According to information given to the Paris edition of the "New York Herald" by a bank director, Swiss banks at Basle, Zurich, and other places, as well as certain Dutch banks, have been acting as intermediaries for the German authorities in attempting to cash in Paris millions of francs' worth of bank notes obtained by pillage, or in the form of indemnities, in the invaded territory.

Many of these notes are partly burned, and bloodstained. French banks are refusing to take the notes.

The Government of the United Provinces has recognised Ayurvedic system of treatment by appointing Kaviraj Hari Ranjan Mozumdar, M.A., Vishagachariya as a member of its Provincial malarial commission.

FEELING IN ITALY.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY ATTACKED.

ANTI-AUSTRIAN DEMONSTRATIONS AT 500 MEETINGS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

ROME, Dec. 21.

Five hundred meetings were held throughout Italy yesterday in commemoration of Oberdank, who was hanged in December, 1882, for conspiring against the life of the Emperor Franci Joseph. The police had a hard task in restraining the people in ome places, and suppressing the demonstrations which everywhere had an anti-Austrian character.

A meeting in Rome was addressed by the deputy, Signor Colajanni, who attacked Austria and Germany for their crimes against civilisation. Other speakers were Ricciotti and Garibaldi, who urged he formation of a committee to enrol volunteers.

An Italo-Rumanian League has been formed in Rome to strengthen the bonds uniting the two countries.

CASUALTY LISTS.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Capt. the Hon. H. L. Bruce, Royal Scots.
Major C. Percival, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut. Rastrick, Northants.
Capt. A. H. Temple, Suffolks.
Capt. H. Fisher, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. Howard, Irish Regt.
Second-Lieut. Pirie, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. Heaney, Lancasters.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

The following casualties are announced:—

LONDON, Dec. 21.

MISSING, AND BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut. S. Wade, Lincolns.
Lieut. W. Dobie, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. J. Macwilliam, Gordons.

WOUNDED.

Captain E. Grant, Highland Light Infantry.
Captain D. MacLeod, Liverpool Scottish.
Captain J. H. Mee, Wiltshires.
Captain G. Smith, East Lancs.
Captain O. Crackenthorpe, Border Regiment.
Captain P. Viney, Leicesters.
Captain S. Bates, 7th Hussars.
Captain W. O. Gibbs, 10th Hussars.
Lieut. D. Haskard, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. C. H. Rogers, Artillery.
Lieutenant L. Sandison, Scottish Borderers.
Lieutenant J. Becky, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieutenant W. Simpson, East Surreys.
Lieutenant H. Harrison-Wallace, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. W. Gillies, Argylls.
Second-Lieut. R. Grant, Argylls.
Second-Lieut. A. McG: McDonald, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. G. Rose, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. G. B. Smith, Gordons.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut. Robson-Scott, Royal Scots.

MISSING.

Capt. C. Boddam-Whetham, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. E. F. Mackenzie, Royal Scots.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieut. H. Barton, Scots Fusiliers.

WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Capt. G. N. Reynolds, 21st Lancers.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Capt. H. Forster, Cheshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW UNWOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. W. Fleury, 5th Lancers.

WOUNDED AT WEST HARTLEPOOL.

Major T. H. Tomlinson, Army Service Corps.

MOSLEM LOYALTY.

A Press Note says that resolutions, etc., expressing loyalty to the British Government and condemning the attitude of Turkey, have been received by Government from Mr. Mahomed Yakub Nazim, Anjuman-i-Hidayat-i-Islam, Malegaon City, Mr. Saiyid Abdul Ghaffer, Shahnur, and the Mahomedans of Virgaum, Porebandar, and Karwar.

VICEROY'S BEREAVEMENT.

THEIR MAJESTIES' MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE.

UNIVERSAL FEELING OF GRIEF.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 21.

Quite a large number of telegrams of condolence from all quarters have reached Viceregal Lodge. These include most gracious messages from the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, Queen Alexandra and the Royal family.

The death of Lieut. Hardinge has evoked great sympathy for the Viceroy from all parts of India.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

At the adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday afternoon the President, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, said:—Since we met last we have heared the most distressing news of the death of Lieutenant the Hon. Edward Hardinge, the gallant son of our beloved Viceroy. It is indescribably sad to find that so soon after the death of Lady Hardinge this grievous loss should have befallen Lord Hardinge. Irreparable and most lamentable as that loss is, it will be some consolation to his Excellency to learn that his sorrow is sincerely shared by all the Indian subjects of his Majesty, along with the millions of the Empire, and I am sure you, gentlemen, would wish to send him a message of condolence on behalf of the citizens of Bombay.

I shall not dwell at greater length on this distressing subject, and will call upon Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, to lay before you the proposition embodying the sense of our great concern and sorrow at his Excellency's bereavement.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved: "That the Corporation have received with profound sorrow the grievous intelligence of the very sad and untimely death of Lieut. the Hon. Edward Charles Hardinge, the gallant son of his Excellency the Viceroy, who has valiantly given his life in the cause of the Empire; that the President be requested to send a suitable message of condolence to his Excellency expressive of the universal feeling of grief evoked by the sad event, and conveying to him the heartfelt sympathy of the Corporation in his bereavement."

In support of his proposition, Sir Pherozeshah said that of all the cruel results of the cruel war in which the British Empire has been obliged to join nothing was more pathetic than the daily "Roll of Honour"—list after list of young and gallant and not only young but old and gallant-officers and men, who are deprived of their lives, leaving behind them widows and children. It reminded one of the pathetic words once used by Mr. John Bright in the House of Commons about the sad loss of life involved in every war. Heart-breaking as it was, the news of the death of the gallant son of our noble and beloved Viceroy came as a shock nearer home to them than anything else. Only the other day when they read that there was great hope of his recovery and that he was able to receive the "Distinguished Service Order," their hearts had rejoiced to think that the Viceroy would be saved from this heavy calamity. But alas! All their hopes had vnished and the sad news shattered the hearts of the country on Saturday night. Nothing that they could say could console the Viceroy for the calamity that had so soon befallen him while in the conscientious and honest discharge of the onerous duties that he was fulfulling. But irreparable though the loss was, and inconsolable as the Viceroy was, it was their duty to go to him with an expression of their profound sense of sorrow at the distressing event, and they could only pray that God might give him strength to bear the successive losses that had overtaken him. They could go to his Excellency with feelings of sincere and heartfelt sorrow and tell him that their hearts bled at these successive calamities that had befallen him.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition and in doing so he endorsed all that had been said by Sir Pherozeshah.

Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, supported.

Mr. H. P. Mody supplemented the eloquent observations of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta by adding that there was no doubt whatever that no loss in this war had affected so many millions of people as the loss of the gallant son of our beloved Viceroy, to whom it would be this consolation that his son had died in fighting the cause of his country.

The proposition was then carried, all the members standing.

At the meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held yesterday afternoon, at the outset the Chairman referred to the mournful news of the death of Lieut. E. C. Hardinge, and expressed on behalf of the members their heartfelt sympathy with his Excellency the Viceroy.

SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

The following two telegrams have been sent to his Excellency the Viceroy by Sir Jamsetjjee Jejeebhoy:—

On behalf of the citizents of Bombay, I beg to tender to his Excellency the Viceroy our heartfelt and respectful sympathy in his bereavment. We pray that God may give his Excellency strength and patience to bear this great less with fortitude.

The Parsee community beg to offer to

(Continued on Page 8.)

BOMBAY CORPORATION & SET-BACKS.

COMMISSIONER'S REPLY TO SIR P. M. MEHTA.

EXECUTIVE POLICY DEFENDED.

QUESTION REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE.

At yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Corporation, the Commissioner replied at length on the proposition of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta regarding set-backs. He defended the executive policy in regard to the acquisition of set-backs, and in so doing compared the work done in Bombay with that done in Continental and American cities. He expressed his willingness, however, to allow the subject matter of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's proposition to be referred to the "Set-backs" Committee.

Sir Pherozeshah agreed to this being done, and after making his reply, the proposition as amended was passed.

The proposal to widen Church Gate Street was referred to the Roads Committee, and after some formal business, the meeting was adjourned until the first week in January.

At the adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, being in the chair, the debate on Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's proposition regarding set-backs was resumed.

CASE FOR THE EXECUTIVE.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Municipal Commissioner, opened the discussion. He said:—There seems to be a general idea that there has been some recklessness in the acquisition of set-backs and that the Corporation has been in some way committed to liabilities which could have been avoided and which it will be difficult to meet. I desire to say that these ideas are entirely ill-founded. I think that the misconception in the matter may be divided into four heads. Firstly, that there has been an excessive expenditure. In the debate on the same subject which took place in June last, it was stated by the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla that nearly a crore of rupees have been spent on set-backs and the improvement of communications within 15 years. A writer in one of the daily papers reduces the period of time in which a crore of rupees has been spent to nine years. Neither figure is correct. In the crore of rupees is included the cost of over-bridges. Now, the over-bridges are a necessary addition to the means of communication, and they have little connection with the road-widening and no connection whatsoever with set-backs. They take the place of level-crossings and are intended to facilitate the movements of traffic. From the figures given to the Corporation by Mr. Clayton, it appeared that 18.17 lakhs of rupees have been spent on over-bridges while 15.30 lakhs of rupees remain to be spent.

SPREAD OVER MANY YEARS.

Apparently Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla and the writer in the daily paper are including the amount which remains to be spent and which will spread over a large number of years and which seems to have been treated as if it had already been spent. Similarly, they have included as if already spent, the amounts sanctioned for roads and which are 9.18 lakhs of rupees. This expenditure will also be spread over many years. They have also included in the expenditure, the outstanding liability on account of set-backs. These liabilities amount to Rs 16.44 lakhs of rupees, but the money has not been spent and will not in many cases be spent for many years. So far, therefore, instead of nearly a crore of rupees having been spent since 1904 only 55.7 lakhs of rupees have been spent and 18.70 lakhs of rupees of this amount was on account of over bridges. The actual amount, therefore, spent on set-backs within these nine years would be 36.30 lakhs of rupees. All the figures of expenditure on set-backs and new roads are thus given by Mr. Clayton in his report of 28th February, 1914. It will be seen that in the 14 years from 1899 to 1912 only 36 lakhs of rupees have been spent on set-backs and four and a half lakhs of rupees on new roads. It will be seen that the amount spent on new roads is extremely small and I think it will be agreed that it is very inadequate. During the long period the Corporation have only made two new roads, one in Cavel and the new road in Mahim leading to Matunga Road station. Notwithstanding the activities of the Improvement Trust to which I shall refer later on, I think it will be generally agreed that the Corporation have done very little in this respect.

THE SECOND MISCONCEPTION.

The second misconception is that the Commissioner—the present incumbent of the office and the officers who have preceded him or acted for him—have been extravagant. I can speak personally for myself. Since 1911, in every case in which a set-back was ordered to be enforced a careful record of figures has been kept. During the years ending 30th September, 1914, set-backs of the value of Rs. 40,52,000 have been ordered to be enforced and set-backs to the value of Rs. 20,89,000 have been refused and building on them has been allowed to take place. I am prepared to challenge any one to show that a single one of the set-backs taken in these three years has been unnecessary and in regard to many of the set-backs which I have refused, I have declined to take them with reluctance as they would have been undoubtedly useful as air spaces, if not as means of communication. I have, therefore, to the best of my ability and with great steadfastness restricted to taking set-backs on the main roads of communication. I may state that I am often approached and pressed to take set-backs in order to improve communication even before the set-back has become actually available by any proposal for re-building. Naturally, every street has its own advocate. Even Sir Ebrahim, for instance, would be very sorry to see any set-backs in Abdul Rehman Street refused, though they are extremely expensive. Similarly, I am constantly asked that set-backs should be taken in Masjid Bandar Road. I do not say that these requests are not fully justified. In fact, I am sure that they are so. I mention them to show that the Commissioner, in enforcing set-backs, does not do so without the support of persons best acquainted with the localities.

ALARMING LIABILITIES.

The third misconception is that liabilities have been rashly incurred to excessive amounts. The total liabilities which now exceed 18 lakhs of rupees is no doubt apparently alarming, but in the first place they are not so great as would appear at first sight. Of these liabilities, three lakhs of rupees are absolutely time-barred. In two-thirds of these cases, the proposals to re-build which necessitated the set-back being directed to be taken, have not been carried out; while certain owners failing to receive payment offered them in time or in lieu of having recourse to civil court have lost their claim to payment altogether. It has been definitely stated by counsel that this amount is absolutely time-barred and the Corporation have no power under the act to make payments. Of the remaining 15 lakhs a large portion has not yet been incurred and perhaps never will be incurred because owners after submitting plans for re-construction very often changed their minds. It is impossible at present to say how much of the liabilities can be reduced thereby because owners' plans lie dormant and though they do not hold good for more than a year, fresh plans can be submitted at any time. Even, however, if fresh plans are submitted and the liabilities have ultimately to be incurred, it is obvious that the payment will be spread over a large number of years. I do not, however, mean to suggest that the liabilities are not heavy in themselves. They are undoubtedly so, and the Corporation must realise that this is inevitable.

REASONS FOR INCREASE.

In my letter to the Corporation dated the 20th September, 1912, which, I may say contains a full report on the subject and suggests a line on which expenditure may be regulated, I gave reasons for the inevitable increase of liability on this account. To mention these proposals again; they were that the age of houses in Bombay rendered reconstruction increasingly necessary; that the outbreak of plague and general spread of sanitary ideas caused owners to re-build either under pressure from the public health authority or of their own motion; that the increasing value of ground led to small building being popular for larger ones to be constructed and that above all high rates of compensation which the operations of the Improvement Trust and the awards of the Collectors of the cost rendered possible for owners to obtain, led them to claim fullest possible compensation for smaller strips of land which they would have formerly been willing to surrender to the Corporation for a nominal price. So long ago as 1905, Mr. Harvey pointed out, that the expenditure can no longer be made out of the grants from current revenue and the liabilities were even then found 4 lakhs of rupees. He asked for a loan to be raised on this account and this loan was not raised till 1909 by which time, the liabilities were greater than the amount of the loan raised. I may point out that within recent years there has been a budget provision for the expenditure actually incurred and the provisions of section 66 of the Act have thus been fulfilled. The position as regards liabilities is better now than it was five years ago, because the amount of liabilities at present which may be taken up would be 16 lakhs of rupees. Even if they are all incurred, they very little exceed the amount of the loan which the Corporation has already sanctioned.

COMPARISONS WITH ENGLISH CITIES.

The fourth misconception was that the Corporation had done something more than was necessary, and reference was constantly made to the work of the Improvement Trust. It is true that the Improvement Trust has spent large amounts on the roads, but I always understood that this expenditure was opposed by a large section of the Corporation. In any case, therefore, this expenditure has been made out of special taxation which it is not likely that the Corporation would have raised if they had not been compelled to do so under the Improvement Trust Act. It is of course well known that the Improvement Trust deals with a section of the city and that their work in regard to the roads, in no way lessens the obligations of the Corporation to deal adequately with the remainder of the city. To show how little has really been spent on roads in Bombay compared with other cities, I will quote figures of three English cities all of them smaller than Bombay but all of very great importance, and the figures of which now happen to be by me. I may state that these figures are not in any way selected but are taken as those which I have received mostly recently. In the city of Liverpool they have spent at an average of £100,000 a year or 15 lakhs of rupees for the last fifty years. In other words, within 50 years they have spent 5 millions of money on road widening. In the city of Sheffield the loan taken for street improvement within the last 30 years was nearly 410 lakhs of rupees. In the city of Birmingham within the same period the loan taken amounted to 260 lakhs. It is possible of course that a certain amount of this loan have been subsequently recovered from the owners of property under a wise provision of law which we do not possess in Bombay. The extent of money which Bombay spends is extremely minute when compared with the three cities.

ROADS PER SQUARE MILE.

In an interesting report recently published by Mr. Richard, Engineer of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, he points out that while in Europe and America from 40 to 60 per cent. of the available space within the cities is in roads, in Calcutta the total amount is 13 per cent. I have not got similar figures for Bombay but to show that our figures are probably little, if at all, better than Calcutta, it may be stated that while in the English cities there are 35 miles of road per every square mile, and continental cities 30 miles of roads for every square mile, in Calcutta, the figure is 7 1/2 miles per square mile and in Bombay 7 1/4 per square mile.

I need not at this time refer to the advantages of set-backs. Wide roads were necessary if the business of the city were to be adequately carried on. But they are also of other advantages particularly as no other open space is available in giving light and air to the inhabitants. There is no doubt that in Bombay we labour under a special draw-back which render the widening of streets unduly expensive to the Corporation. The Corporation have recently recommended to the Government that the compensation to be paid under section 301 should be limited to the damage caused to the owner. At the present time, the owner is very often benefitted by our action and yet we have to pay large sums in cash for conferring those benefits upon him. This amendment has been constantly opposed by Sir Ibrahim, who is a great advocate for economy in set-backs, but I hope that with the powerful support of Sir Pherozeshah it will be carried into law. We again suffer from this draw-back that we are able to take set-backs piece-meal and, therefore, the value of street goes up increasing largely on account of set-backs we have taken so that ultimately we have to pay more on account of improvements affected by ourselves. I see no remedy for this unless we are prepared to take up a whole street scheme, the initial cost of which would generally be difficult to manage although it would be cheaper in the long run to do so. It is possible at present for people to make street of continuous houses along a narrow lane and then to demand that the Corporation should lay down set-backs and widen the street at the public expense. This has been actually done in the case of streets which are referred to in item 48 of the present agenda. It is very necessary that we should have some section on lines of the Private Street Works Act of 1892 whereby frontagers should pay for the advantages of new streets.

CORPORATION'S POWERS.

Referring to the first part of Sir Pherozeshah's amendment, the Commissioner then proceeded to remark that he did not in the least, seek to dispute the powers of the Corporation to settle the amount of grants that might be expended, and so far as this point was concerned, there might be perfect unanimity on the point. As to the second part of the motion, Mr. Cadell said that Sir Pherozeshah suggested that the Commissioner should go to the Corporation in the case of any set-backs in which the cost was likely to exceed Rs. 3,000 and that in the case of open spaces, he should not exercise the power given him by section 299 of the Act, in any case without the previous sanction of the Corporation. He pointed out that in the first place this was contrary to the provisions of the Act as it stood and in the second place the practical difficulty which would be involved in its working, would be great. As regards the Act, he said that they had a definite legal opinion the Commissioner could under sections 297 and 299, exercise the power without reference to the Corporation and that it was not affected by section 91 of the Act. As to Sir Pherozeshah's contention that this opinion was given on the facts placed before eminent counsel by the executive, Mr. Cadell pointed out that the case had been prepared by solicitors and it was clear that the counsel had to give opinion on Municipal sections and that the Commissioner had no power to influence the counsel in any way even if he had wished to do so. The only opinion which he had seen in writing opposed to that given by the eminent counsel is that from Dr. Sukhia and he must leave it to the Corporation to decide which of the exponents of the law is most likely to be correct. He did not see that there was any doubt as to legal aspect of the question. It was possible for the Corporation absolutely to nullify the Commissioner's powers by refusing grants with which to operate. He submitted that the intention of the legislator was to give free executive powers in these matters, subject always to the Budget grants, to the Commissioner. It was of course possible that the legislator in granting the powers to the Commissioner had realised the financial extent to which it would be exercised. This extent had been widely enlarged with the increase of the values in the city but the principle remained the same and the sound reasons which must have led the legislator in those days to give the Commissioner executive powers still held good.

SERIOUS PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES.

Sir Pherozeshah's proposal would lead to serious practical difficulties. He pointed out the practical difficulties of referring such questions to a committee instead of leaving them in the hands of the Commissioner, who, though, however incompetent, was at least impartial. Further, there was the danger of the spirit of ward patriotism being aroused. This patriotism was excellent within certain limits, but it might be very expensive to the Corporation. Though there would be serious objections to small amounts going before the Corporation, personally he had no objection to matters involving heavy amounts being placed before the Corporation and that such amounts should not be below Rs. 20,000 in urgent cases. As regards the open land it was a matter of great importance that proposals should come from the Commissioner, to secure open land within the street-back lines before prices went up. He was perfectly willing that whenever the Commissioner proposed to take up vacant land, he should come to the Corporation when the expected total cost of the land to be taken up exceeded Rs. 20,000. This he hoped would meet the wishes of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. Finally, he assured the Corporation that he was anxious that the Corporation should lay down a definite policy in the matter and the reasons for it would be found in his letter of September, 1912. He thought that the Corporation must face the fact that they should be prepared to spend one lakh of rupees out of current revenue and four lakhs of rupees out of loan every year. He also submitted that the loans for set-backs which were a permanent addition to the city should run for 60 years.

SIR PHEROZESHAH'S REPLY.

Sir Pherozeshah said at this stage that he was prepared to refer this proposition to the committee appointed to recommend the furture policy regarding set-backs as to the desirability of laying down the principle stated in the proposition.

The Corporation allowed Sir Pherozeshah to amend his proposition accordingly and this shortened the debate. No other councillor spoke on the proposition and Sir Pherozeshah made his reply.

He said he had heard with the greatest interest the very eloquent speech made by the Commissioner not only in vindication of his departments, but also in vindication of his predecessors. But he confessed that the Commissioner completely gave away the case of his predecessors when he said that when he joined he saw how necessary it was to regulate the expenditure on set-backs. What was it that made it necessary for him to regulate the expenditure? Was not there something loose there? Now, with regard to the Commissioner's speech, he was constrained to say that a very large portion of it was irrelevant so far as the question he had raised was concerned.

He had never said that the Corporation should not spend adequate sums of money on the widening and improving of roads and acquiring set-backs. What he was contending for was that that must be done with a clear knowledge as to what it was that they were spending on set-backs. The Chief Accountant had already told them that their liabilities were in excess by seven lakhs than the amount already sanctioned.

With regard to Mr. Cadell's remarks about the Improvement Trust, he said that that body was regarded by the Corporation in a different light from the one the Commissioner put it in. The Improvement Trust was created as a supplementary body to carry out a certain portion of the work to be done by the Municipal Corporation and that sentiment was reproduced by Sir Steyning Edgerley, when he was in charge of the bill. Sir Steyning then said that the Trust was a sort of a special committee of the Corporation to carry out certain works, which it was within the sphere of the Corporation to do. Taking that view of the matter, he submitted that it was the Corporation that found the money spent by the Improvement Trust on the widening of roads. And it was the Corporation that deserved all the credit for it. They, therefore, could not deduct the amount spent by the Improvement Trust from the total sum and say that they had spent very little in this direction. And while he was speaking on this subject, he lamented that a disproportionate amount was spent by the Improvement Trust on one road only, which the higher authorities wished to have, and if they had not lavished a huge amount upon one scheme, they would have seen far greater improvements in their traffic roads in the city.

THE ETERNAL COMPARISON.

Continuing, Sir Pherozeshah remarked that he could not help saying one word about the eternal comparison between Bombay and other Continental and American cities. It was very good to make these comparisons, but he asked if they would mention the conditions and circumstances under which those things were done. He intended to deal with the sentiment that was thrown broadcast as to how Bombay had to be ashamed of what it had not done in this direction on another occasion, which was arriving very shortly. But he was glad to find on this occasion one thing, namely, that the Commissioner had fought shy of Prussian and German cities. He (the speaker) had always stood up for English models and he was glad to say that a member of the "Distinguished Service" had now stood up for English models as against German and Prussian models.

Turning to the subject itself he said that it was not convincing to be told about the expenditure without the circumstances and conditions about the doings in other cities of the world. They could not compare the cities by themselves. It was possible that Bombay had done better in other directions. When their municipality was organised, all the lands were taken by Government and the Municipality had to purchase them from Government whenever necessity arose. In the case of other municipalities, all the lands within their precincts were their property. It was, therefore, utterly futile to make this comparison to make Bombay feel ashmed of it and membe s would agree with him that in no way need Bombay be as amed for anything done in the Municipal administration of the city.

WHAT ABOUT THE OPEN SPACES.

Coming to the "relevant" part in the Commissioner's speech, Sir Pherozeshah said the Commissioner admitted the validity of the first portion of his proposition. With regard to the second part, he said that the scheme he proposed was not at all impracticable. The small items could come out of the lump sum provided in the budget and for the large grants the Commissioner must come to the Corporation for sanction. That he observed, was clearly understood from the beginning. There was also one point to which the Commissioner had not referred at all. What about the open spaces that they were acquiring? Where was the difficulty in coming to the Corporation for that?

The proposition, as amended, was then he was willing to let this matter go to committee, but he gave full notice that at the next budget meeting he could move a proposition requiring the Commissioner to come before the Corporation for sanction for large grants.

The proposition, as amended, was then carried.

CHURCH-GATE STREET.

Consideration was then given to a letter from the Commissioner regarding a proposal submitted by Messrs. Mongini Brothers for the recrection of a building in Churchgate Street, which gave the Corporation an opportunity for taking up the question of widening the street from 60 to 80 feet. In this connection the Commissioner forwarded a plan showing the scheme prepared by the Executive Engineer and said:—

"The cost of the acquisition of the properties in Armenian Lane, Tamarind Lane and Esplanade Road is estimated at Rs. 12,93,985 and that of the properties in Church Gate Street at Rs. 4,73,799. The total cost of the acquisition would thus be Rs. 17,67,784. It is estimated, however, that it would be possible to recover about Rs. 17.32.206 by the sale of surplus land and building materials. The net cost would then be about Rs. 35,578. Against this an area measuring 5,983 square yards and valued at Rs. 6,56,700 would have been acquired and thrown into the roadway. Although these figures indicate so satisfactory a final result, the initial cost would be great. The Improvement Trust would not be likely to take up the scheme, as, if they deal with the Fort District at all, they must take up a scheme in Fort North first. The Church Gate Scheme, though highly desirable in itself, appears somewhat beyond the means of the Corporation at least at the present time, but as the proposal in question affords the last opportunity that may ever occur for widening Church Gate Street, I submit the scheme for the consideration of the Corporation before deciding it to be impossible."

Mr. P .C. Sethna moved that the letter be referred to the Roads Committee for an early report. He said that there was no other street which required to be widened more urgently than Church Gate Street, and this scheme was one which deserved consideration. If they would put it through the public, especaliy the commercial public, would be very grateful to them.

The proposition having been seconded, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, asked if it was worth while referring the matter to a committee in view of the Commissioner's remarks "submitting it for consideration before deciding it to be impossible." That, he said, was tantamount to saying that it was not within the means of the Corporation to carry it out. But, another question he wished to ask was, were they going to take up the function of the Improvement Trust? It seemed to him that the most they could do was to invite the attention of the Improvement Trust to the proposal of the Executive Engineer.

The Commissioner said that if this went to the committee, they would consider whether it was not feasible to run a road from Meadows Street through Tamarind Lane.

Sir Pherozeshah said if the Commissioner took the wind out of the sails supplied by him, he could not say anything further.

Mr. G. W. Hatch, said that the Improvement Trust had looked into this scheme, as it seemed so splendid, but the doubt they felt in the matter was one-tenth of the cost that the Trust had estimated it would have cost them.

Sir Pherozeshah: Now Mr. Hatch has put another dagger into it, sympathetically though.

The proposition was then carried.

THE MUNICIPAL STABLES.

On the motion of Mr. Joseph Baptista, it was resolved to ask for a report from the Commissioner whether the new Bye-law regarding increased space per head of cattle was enforced in Municipal stables and, if so, what was the number of cattle that had to be turned out, and also in which licensed stables the Bye-law had hitherto been enforced; and whether the licensed stables in which the Bye-law was enforced were fully occupied.

UNSATISFACTORY FOOTPATHS.

The following proposition moved by Mr. H. P. Mody was also passed:—

"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to Corporation resolution, dated the 16th October, 1913, regarding the generally unsatisfactory condition of footpaths in the City, and to resolution, dated the 5th February, 1914, regarding the condition of the Hughes Road footpath, and he be requested to state what action has been taken."

The meeting was then adjourned until 7th January.

(*Continued from Page 7.*)

his Excellency the Viceroy their respectful and sincere sympathy on the sad and untimely death of his gallant son and pray to God that he may be given strength to bear the loss with fortitude.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association, a large gathering was held in the compound of the Municipal Marathai Boys' School, Lady Jamsetji's Road, Mahim, last Sunday evening, when Dr. M. G. Kirtikar, L.M. & S., delivered an interesting lecture in Marathi on "Tuberculosis" illustrated by magic lantern slides. At the commencement of the meeting the Chairman alluded to the sad calamity, that had recently befallen upon India's most popular Viceroy in the loss of his eldest son and offered the heartfelt condolences of the gathering to H. E. Lord Hardinge.

Messages of condolence have also been sent by the Chief Mullaji of the Bohra community, the people of Akalkot and the Parsi Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade.

OTHER CENTRES.

MADRAS, Dec. 21.

Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyar, President, Provincial Congress Committee, has sent the following wire to the Viceroy:—"The whole of India mourns with your Excellency the loss that has befallen you, and may God grant you strength and fortitude to bear it."

LAHORE, Dec. 21.

Indian journalists at a meeting assembled, and many other public bodies, have expressed their heartfelt condolence with the Viceroy on his sad bereavement. All schools and colleges were closed to-day to mark their sense of grief at the Viceroy's bereavement.

AMONG THE INDIAN WOUNDED.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE FOE.

THEIR PRIDE IN THE CAUSE.

An "Anglo-Indian" writes as follows in "The Times" of Nov. 24:—

One would not have recognized the tired, war-worn crew who came in yesterday in a hail of pelting sleet. Most of them were sitting up in their beds chatting and laughing; pears, apples, cigarettes, chocolate, and war pictures were strewn on the tables by their side. A hot scrub-down and the oiling and massage of the head, which the Indian loves, had altered the colour of life for them. A Musulman from the Khyber whom I had seen lifted in the day before on the shoulders of two orderlies, his face pitted with the debris thrown up by a shell, was lying back peacefully smoking a cigarette.

It is not always easy to get the Sepoy to talk, but to-day I found him communicative. Ease after strain, and the unfamiliar warmth and brightness and comfort all round had loosened his tongue. I found the Dogras and Gurkhas together. They had come from the same part of the field.

"How were you hit?" I asked one.

"By a *pataka*, Sahib."

"A cracker!" At first I did not understand. A pataka is the cracker which is thrown about the streets when the religious processions pass in the bazaar.

"A boomb," he explained.

It slowly dawned on me that the man thus lightly dismissed a "Jack Johnson" or a "Black Maria." "The war is not like the war in old times," he added regretfully.

COMPLAINT AGAINST THE ENEMY.

Some of the wounded had not seen the Germans. Those who had did not speak respectfully of them. One man who had come to grips with a fat Prussian complained that he could not get the fingers of both hands round his opponent's throat. "They are not bony men," he added. But this would mean less resistance to the *kukri*. While he was struggling and rolling on the ground he was shot point blank through the lung and the bullet had come out through his shoulder.

I noticed on his table a dainty little enamelled puff-powder box with a mirror on the lid; a faint pertume still clung to it."

"Where did you get this?" I asked.

"A memsahib gave it me," he said proudly, "in the street."

It was the spontaneous gift of a French lady in Arras—presented in the spirit in which favours were thrown to knights by ladies in old times. The man's cheery, confident tact might well have attracted her in a crowd.

The Gurkha as a rule is direct and matter-of-fact, more interested in physical than abstract affairs, as when he complains of the thickness of the German's neck. But one meets a more Dumasesque type sometimes among the Sikhs and Mahomedans. I asked a Pathan how many of the enemy he had killed.

"A great many," he said, "one cannot count."

"But about how many?"

After a little consideration he replied in his own expressive *argot*, "So many bullets, so many dead."

The Sikh often has the Homeric touch. An orderly exclaiming at the devastation of a village near Hazebrouck asked his British officer—

"Sahib, is it a true word that the German Padishah wishes to make the same ruin in Hindustan?"

"Perfectly true."

"Then, if he comes to India, it will be over the dead bodies of us all."

A simple and genuine speech, very characteristic. It reminds one of the story of the sepoy who asked the embarcation officer, at Bombay how many were coming back.

"Ten thousand, Sahib?"

"I cannot say."

"A hundred?"

"I think I can promise you that."

"It is good. They will be enough to carry word to our homes that we have died fighting honourably."

In the native officers' ward there were two patients. One of a distant Portuguese origin; we will call him De Souza. He came out as hospital assistant to a battery. The other a Sikh Jemadar, of the Bombay Sappers and Miners. The Jemadar spoke Urdu and Gurmukhi; the hospital assistant English, Tamil, Telegu, Malayalam and Burmese. They had no common language, and could only communicate through the official interpreter, an Englishman.

GERMAN OVERTURES.

De Souza, a delicate cultured youth, who was laid up with a slight attack of pneumonia, gave me a vivid picture of life in the trenches. The German trenches were not 200 yards from his own, and he lay awake at night listening to their accordins and concertinas. He seemed rather to like the music. One morning they hoisted up a huge placard on a pole with the inscription in large letters:—

Holy War.

Indians fight on our Side.

Woe to the British.

It at once became a target.

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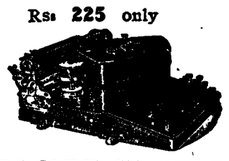

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THE BLACK SEA FIGHT.

AN ESCAPE IN FOG.

"The Times" correspondent at Petrograd, writing about the action in the Black Sea, in which the Goeben was damaged, says:—

Apparently the Goeban and Breslau when sighted by the Russian Black Sea Squadron under the command of Admiral Eberhardt was proceeding towards Yalta, seemingly in order to shell the coast. The outline of the Goeben was discerned through the fog by the flagship Evastafii at a distance of only four miles, and at the same moment on the horizon she sighted the Breslau, which for some reason kept at a considerable distance from the Goeben.

Apparently some confusion arose on board the Goeben, inasmuch as she gave our Fleet time to alter its formation and open fire. Only after the first salvo from the four 12in. guns of the flagship, which struck the Goeben's upper deck, did the crew of the latter recover and reply. The Goeben's gunnery, however, was not distinguished by accuracy; only one shell struck the Evastafii, and did not cause serious damage, whereas a succession of Russian shells landed in the Goeben, in which, both fore and aft, and in the funnels, &c., gaps were clearly discernible.

Towards the end of the battle, when the Goeben began to retire, our squadron pursued her, constantly shelling her from a considerable range. Several additional projectiles found their mark, apparently putting out of action two 11in. turrets, judging from the fact that her fire suddenly slackened. Undoubtedly the Goeben received severe injuries, her 11in. guns being crippled by our shells. Had she not escaped in the fog, which had enabled the Russians to surprise her, our destroyers, then coming up, would have attacked.

Critics eulogize the Russian naval tactics in compelling the Goeben to accept battle. In trying to avoid an encounter she was obliged to approach the Crimean coast; consequently in order to escape she was forced to steer an oblique course, trying with the help of her high speed to slip out through the narrowing space between the squadron and the coast. This explains why the engagement occurred at a range of only 40 cables, or little over four miles.

SIR OLIVER LODGE AND AFTER L FE

A TALK WITH DEAD FRIENDS.

Sir Oliver Lodge, in an address at Browning Hall during mail week said that his belief in the survival of the soul after death was based on definite scientific grounds.

"I say it, because I know that certain friends of mine still exist, because I have talked to them. Communication is possible. One must obey the laws, find out the conditions. I do not say it is easy, but I say it is possible, and I have conversed with them as I could converse with anyone in this audience now. Being scientific men they have given proof that it is real, not impersonation, not something emanating from myself. They have given definite proofs. Some of them are being published, many are being withheld for a time, but will be published later.

"I tell you with all the strength of conviction which I can muster that the fact is so, that we do persist, that these people still take an interest in what is going on, that they still help us and know far more about things than we do, and that they are able from time to time to communicate. I know this is a tremendous statement—a tremendous conclusion. I don't think any of us, I don't think I myself realise how great a conclusion it is.

"It is not for everybody to investigate everything, but if persons give 30 or 40 years of their life in this investigation they are entitled to state results which they have arrived at. You must have evidence, of course. The evidence—such as we have got—is recorded in the volumes of a scientific society, and there will be much more evidence. The evidence is not a matter for casual conversation; it is a matter for serious study, and the conclusions that may be arrived at may be delayed.

"The conclusion is that the survival of existence is scientifically proved by careful scientific investigation, and that of itself leads us to a perception of the unity running through all states of txistence. That is why I say that man is not alone and that I know he is surrounded by other intelligences. And if you once step over the boundary there is no limit to the higher intelligences until you come to the Infinite Intelligence Itself. There is no stopping. You must go on until you come to God."

Sir Oliver Joseph Lodge, Principal of Birmingham University, is one of the greatest living authorities on electricity, mechanics, and kindred matters.

Mr. H. B. Donkin, writing to "The Times" on thest statements, requests Sir Oliver to publish his proofs. "It is not too much to say that, unless Sir Oliver Lodge is prepared to submit his evidence to competent judges, the reiteration of his claim to have talked with the dead is unjustifiable and even inexcusable."

OVER TWO MILLION LOSSES.

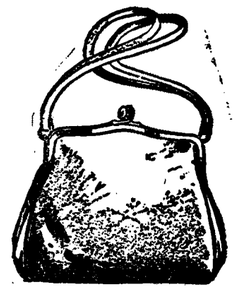
ENORMOUS GERMAN CASUALTY LISTS.

Telegraphing from Copenhagen the correspondent of the "Daily Mail" states that well-informed military circles in Berlin calculate the losses for the whole of Germany up to date at 1,250,000 killed, wounded, and missing (about thirty-one army corps). These figures do not include sick officers and soldiers, the number of whom, without exaggeration, may be reckoned at nearly half a million.

This calculation seems to be proved by the fact that there have been published eighty official German lists with 580,000 names.

In addition, there have been fifty-seven Saxon, sixty Wurtemberg, fifty-three Bavarian, and eleven Navy lists, with casualties numbering altogether about 400,000.

XMAS FOR YOUR LADY FAIR GIFTS.



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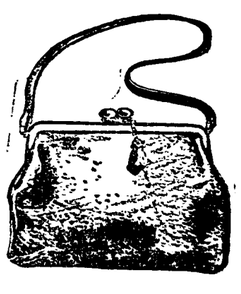

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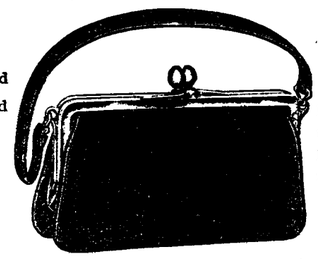

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NOTE.—NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS AND MEN proceeding on WAR SERVICE are offered a special discount of 20 per cent. on our usual prices on WATCHES.

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THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.

We have been suppliers of watches for use in time of war for the past half century nearly, and it is back to The Afghan War that we can trace our name as being the original suppliers of The Campaign Pocket Watch. A strong, durable and accurate marker of time, whose name other dealers have since thought fit to borrow, thus sincerely flattering us.

Price of our original Campaign Watch is, Nickel Rs. 25: Silver, Crystal face, Rs. 35; Hunting or Half-hunting, Rs. 45, Gold Rs. 200. Half-hunting, Rs. 225; Hunting, Rs. 235.

MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH.

The best handy timekeeper for Officers, of all grades when on active service is The Military Model Wrist Watch. Round in shape and protected by a leather wristlet, it can be referred to quickly, and unlike the Fancy Wristlet Watches which sit on straps and are ornamentally suitable for private life, this model is essentially strong and it is impermeable to rain, dust or perspiration which attacks the polished steel parts. The ordinary wrist watches are quite suitable for District work but The Military Model is THE WATCH for WAR use being DURABLE and ACCURATE under extreme climatic conditions.

Nickel, Rs. 32. Silver, 37-8. Gold, Rs. 170

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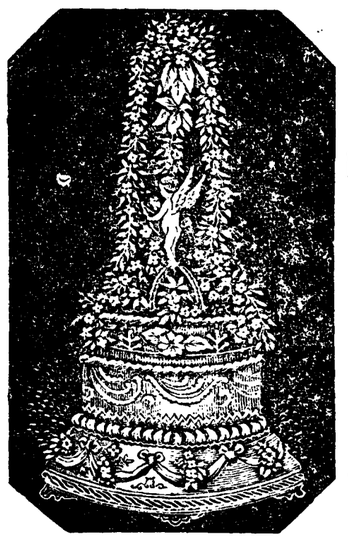

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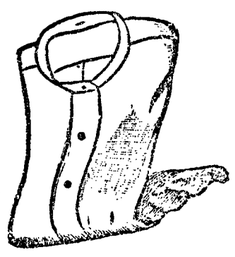

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